APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1825.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

A true and perfect Schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds and other Securities belonging to the undermentioned Estates; being all the Estates committed to the charge of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of this Court, under the Acts of the 39th and 40th and of the 55th George the Third, previous to the 22d day of October 1825, of which any part now remains in his hands, or in the hands of the Accountant General of this Court; shewing the gross amount received, the payment made thereout, and the balance that appears to the credit of each respective Estate: also of all administrations whereof the balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same, since the 1st day of March last.

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1825.	Amount paid.	Amount with Accountant General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1825.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
Sarah Kemp, widow of Francis Kemp, ...	15746 3 40	866 3 80	14879 3 60		
Richard J. Williams, Ensign, ...	1847 2 97	375 1 88	1472 1 09		
Samuel Fotheringham, Cornet M. Establishment,..	2254 2 81	268 0 10	1986 2 71		
Robert Bruce, Lieutenant, ...	1017 0 00	382 3 91	634 0 09		
Matthew Broadley, Do	178 0 90	24 0 48	154 0 42		
George Murphy, Conductor of Stores, ...	227 2 95	8 0 25	219 2 70		
James Clement Page, Lieutenant, ...	956 0 56	497 3 73	458 0 83		
James Coates, Conductor of Bullocks, ...	2651 3 16	495 0 01	2136 3 15		
Robert Gray Mackay, Lieut. H. M. 78th Regt. ..	7653 1 48	1444 3 00	6208 2 42	—— —— ——	Claims given in on behalf of different persons against this Estate by Lieutenant Colonel Adams of H M. 78th Regiment, to which Regt. the deceased belonged. still remain unsatisfied, amounting in India to Sicca Rs. 1454 and in England to £166-16-4 exclusive of interest.
Jarrett Edwards, Lieutenant, ...	4738 1 63	4381 1 06	357 0 57		
John Sampson, Captain, ...	2084 1 97	719 0 30	1971 1 67		Rs. 5,797 1 87 paid to Messrs. Prinsep & Co. on account of Captain Thos. Carrew, and Sarah his Wife formerly Sarah Seton Spinster, Campbell Majoribanks Esq. and Katherine Jane his Wife formerly Katherine Jane Seton Spinster and Sir Charles Wm. Flint and Dame Anna Maria his Wife formerly Anna Maria Seton Spinster.
William Robinson, Mariner, ...	25744 0 09	24124 0 09	1620 0 00	—— —— ——	
William Harris, Lieut. Madras Establishment, ..	1542 1 97	1458 3 21	103 2 76	—— —— ——	The balance is the proportional part of deceased's Estate to which Lieut. Colonel Cobb was entitled.
Daniel Fitzgerald Griffin, Lieut. Col. Do. ..	6043 0 58	5610 3 04	432 1 34	—— —— ——	The balance is the proportional part of deceased's Estate to which Lieut. N. Allen was entitled.
Henry Tolcher, Captain, ...	477 3 97	454 1 47	23 2 50		
Andrew Matthew, Lieutenant Marine, ...	1225 2 35	1183 2 09	42 0 26	—— —— ——	The balance is the proportional part of deceased's Estate to which Lieut. R. Bennett was entitled.
Alexander Maxwell, Lieutenant, ...	260 3 15	226 2 94	21 0 21	—— —— ——	The balance is the proportional part of deceased's Estate to which Peter Boxley was entitled.
Joseph Randall, Ensign, ...	986 2 81	318 3 75	667 3 08		
William Jayne, Lieutenant, ...	1036 2 95	547 3 84	488 3 11		
Edward Andrew Robinson, Merchant, ...	3272 1 00	392 2 69	2879 2 37		
Thomas Savage Robinson, Lieutenant	979 3 81	340 1 00	639 2 81		
James Castle, Conductor of Ordnance, ...	91 3 28	11 0 06	80 3 22		
Thomas Brown, Ensign Marine Battalion, ...	47 2 45	42 2 19	5 0 26		
George Webb, Sub-Conductor, ...	167 0 81	122 3 50	44 1 31		
William Williams, Conductor, ...	84 2 70	10 2 70	74 0 00		
John Murray, Sub-Conductor, ...	67 1 68	9 3 35	57 2 35		
Lionel Inglis, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ...	567 1 78	215 2 28	351 3 50		
James Boyne, Lieutenant Madras Establishment,..	1283 3 70	1168 0 30	—— —— ——	115 3 20	The balance is amount of dividend on Claims from Madras unpaid.
Thomas Anderson, Captain 1st	9th N. I.	1162 3 44	1155 2 85	—— —— ——	7 0 59	The balance is dividend due Bezonjee Rustomjee.
Henry Heath, Lieutenant, ...	1024 3 91	862 0 59	—— —— ——	162 3 32	
William Charles Lenn, Lieutenant, ...	3082 0 80	2778 0 99	303 3 81	—— —— ——	The balance is the distributive share with interest due the next of kin, the widow having been paid her moiety Rs. 236 1 02.
Edward McDonell, Lieutenant H. M. 56th, ...	2466 3 72	1049 2 57	1417 1 35		
Thomas Henderson, Master Mariner, ...	590 0 46	294 3 02	95 1 44		
Edward Reel, Auctioneer, ...	469 0 55	457 3 26	11 1 29		
George Sparkes Cooper, Ensign E. Regiment, ..	704 0 05	601 2 75	102 1 30		
William Griffiths, Ord: Seaman	61 0 39	11 3 99	49 0 40		
William Edwards, Cooper's Mate	100 3 37	35 3 84	64 3 53		
F. Nelson, formerly Ensign H. M. 56th Regt.	4120 0 97	1399 3 73	3020 1 24		
Charles Maxwell, Lieut. Col. H. M 67th.	8447 2 78	4015 2 04	4432 0 74	—— —— ——	The balance in Accountant General's hands belonging to the widow of the deceased under his Will.
William Hilton, Lieut. 14th Regiment N. I.	1140 0 15	806 3 02	333 1 13		
James Erskine, Captain 2	4 M. N. I.	4952 2 71	3783 2 64	1169 0 07		
Elizabeth Lenn, widow of Lieut. W. C. Lenn, ...	660 0 33	279 3 81	380 0 52		
Robert Perry, Serjeant, ...	111 2 58	7 2 80	103 3 78		
Joseph Hall, Matross, ...	35 0 63	3 3 87	31 0 76		
Charles Rice, do.	26 3 22	3 2 24	23 0 98		
Maurice Butler, do.	28 1 03	3 2 52	24 2 51		
Richard Burke, do.	92 0 86	64 1 80	27 3 06		
Richard Walter, do.	16 3 98	3 0 32	13 3 66		
James Monaghax do.	23 2 25	3 1 61	20 0 64		
John Barrett, do.	9 3 84	2 2 95	7 0 89		
Joseph Braddicks, do.	10 1 71	2 3 04	7 2 67		
George McBeth, do.	50 3 12	4 2 92	46 0 20		
Peter L'Estrange, do.	4 3 53	0 1 95	4 1 58		
Thomas Ryax, do.	25 0 44	3 1 91	21 2 53		
Thomas O'Conner, do.	21 0 40	3 1 13	17 3 27		
Peter Devoy, do.	20 2 14	3 1 02	17 1 12		
John Moore, do.	11 2 73	2 3 29	8 3 44		
John Caulfield, do.	26 2 50	3 2 20	23 0 30		
Edward Dillon, do.	16 3 11	3 0 28	13 2 83		
James Dillon, do.	35 2 66	3 2 97	31 3 69		
Thomas Curley do.	51 1 38	4 3 03	46 2 35		
James Foster, do.	20 3 22	3 1 07	17 2 15		
John Lewis, do.	51 0 03	4 2 96	46 1 07		
Thomas Craig, do.	90 2 66	6 3 70	83 2 96		
Edward Baines, do.	15 0 97	2 3 98	12 0 99		
[illegible]nd Purvis, do.	127 0 91	8 2 84	118 2 07		
[illegible] Decoyer, do.	17 3 64	3 0 50	14 3 14		
[illegible] Burt, do.	3 0 71	0 0 62	3 0 09		
[illegible]arnes, do.	19 0 39	3 0 73	15 3 66		
[illegible]tephens, do.	51 0 03	4 2 96	46 1 07		
[illegible]ong, do.	51 0 05	4 1 96	46 2 09		
[illegible]askins, do.	11 2 86	0 3 28	10 3 58		
do.	12 2 85	2 3 49	9 3 36		
[illegible]	14 1 53	2 3 80	11 1 73		
[illegible]	28 1 38	3 2 54	24 2 84		
[illegible]	23 2 65	3 1 63	20 1 02		
[illegible]	38 2 83	34 0 71	4 2 12		
[illegible]	11 2 91	2 3 30	8 3 61		
[illegible]	20 0 23	108 0 95	11 3 28		
[illegible]	16 3 46	1 0 20	15 3 26		
[illegible]	16 1 44	1 0 08			
[illegible]	5 1 54	0 1 30			

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1825.	Amount paid.	Amount with Account. General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1825.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
John Pearson, Serjeant,	92 3 01	5 3 10	86 3 91		
William Henry Green, Lieut. H. M. 67th Regt.	307 2 49	305 3 53	1 2 96		
Roger Francis Hereford, Watchmaker,	57306 0 80	55513 3 71	1792 1 09		Bond Creditors paid in full, small accounts not bearing Interest paid in full, other Creditors in India have been paid 95 per Cent.: Since which payments, two claims have been preferred by parties in England amounting to £1116 5 sterling.
Arabella Jackson, widow,	1176 0 81	921 0 85	254 3 96		A payment of Rs. 485—40 for a Monument erected at the request of Mrs. Jackson's friends in Bombay is included in the amount 921-- 85 paid. The payment for the Monument has however not been allowed by the Master in Equity.
Matross Michael Cuine, Artillery,	7 1 76	0 3 45	6 2 31		
——— William Tongue,	25 1 23	2 2 94	22 2 29		
——— Thomas Lee,	7 1 62	0 3 44	6 2 18		
——— William Canning,	24 0 25	2 2 70	21 1 55		
——— William Mousley E. R.	54 0 49	5 0 57	48 3 92		
——— T. Harroll,	54 0 49	5 0 57	48 3 92		
——— S. Evanew,	60 2 70	5 3 85	54 2 85		
——— Richard Freeman,	9 2 20	0 3 86	8 2 34		
——— H. Hamilton,	23 2 22	2 2 60	20 3 62		
——— Richard Dixon,	5 0 77	0 3 01	4 1 76		
——— James Wilcox,	2 2 99	0 1 77	2 1 22		
——— Owen Beyland,	2 0 79	0 1 62	1 3 17		
——— James Belcher,	4 1 16	0 2 84	3 2 32		
——— James Hawkins,	15 0 80	1 2 97	13 1 83		
——— John Shepherd,	3 1 36	0 2 65	2 2 71		
——— James Kairnes,	28 0 64	2 3 50	25 1 14		
——— John Fitz Gerald,	66 2 07	6 3 00	59 3 07		
——— George Moxon,	16 2 64	1 3 25	14 3 39		
——— John Westley,	2 2 96	0 1 74	2 1 22		
——— John Leary,	28 0 61	2 3 50	25 1 11		
——— James Collins,	8 1 71	0 3 64	7 2 07		
——— William Conway,	7 2 73	0 3 50	6 3 23		
——— Edward Burnes,	19 3 63	1 3 89	17 3 74		
——— Charles Johnstone,	15 0 75	1 2 97	13 1 78		
——— William Fryer,	21 2 83	2 0 24	19 2 59		
——— Michael Handlin,	15 0 85	1 2 97	13 1 88		
——— Thomas Thorn,	17 0 97	1 3 37	15 1 60		
——— John Morrison,	8 3 55	0 3 73	7 3 82		
——— John Jones,	7 0 38	0 3 38	6 1 00		
——— Joseph Graham,	29 0 74	2 3 70	26 1 04		
——— Joseph Maxwell,	3 0 12	0 2 54	2 1 58		
——— Wallace,	3 0 16	0 0 59	2 3 57		
——— James Tropwell,	2 2 26	0 2 06	2 0 20		
——— Andrew Oir,	24 1 83	2 2 78	21 3 05		
——— Robert Prestley,	4 1 43	0 2 85	3 2 58		
——— Phillip Reilly,	14 3 38	1 2 90	13 0 48		
——— John Murray,	24 2 24	2 2 80	21 3 44		
——— James Michie,	10 0 91	0 3 99	9 0 92		
——— James Green,	13 0 77	1 0 57	12 0 20		
——— James Butler,	6 0 20	0 3 18	5 1 02		
Serjeant James Adams,	6 1 04	0 3 22	5 1 82		
Henry Chitty, Midshipman,	211 3 63	120 2 09	91 1 54		
Richard Janns, Ensign H. M. 67th Regt.	480 1 09	382 1 03	598 0 06		
Robert Gibbes, Lieut. and Bt. Capt. H. C. 6th Regt.	49429 0 70	9040 2 93	40389 0 11		A Judgment for Rupees 44790 2 50 was obtained on the 21st September last by the East India Company against the Administrator, Rs. 0 1 44 due to Administrator.
Frank Josiah Otte, Lieut. H. C. Artillery,	1970 1 36	1696 2 98	273 2 38		
Thomas Milner Crompton, Lieut.	1277 1 69	1014 1 82	262 3 87		
George B. Gray, H. M. 67th Regt. of foot,	696 3 26	300 0 46	396 2 80		Claims of Rupees 1022 3 25 filed against this estate.
Henry William Sealy, Lieut. Col.	12658 1 32	12658 1 32			Rs. 11,717 3 45 being the Balance of this Estate paid to Captain C. Sealy on account of his Bond debt.
Frederick Marshall, Lieut.	1099 2 77	925 1 45	174 1 32		
Thomas Norris,	48934 2 35	48915 0 83		19 1 52	Rupees 33,953 1 18 paid Rodney Kempt Administrator of Hugh Geo. Macklin in part of Judgment of Rs. 204,000.
Wm. Joseph Moorhouse, Capt. H. M. 65th Regt.	2556 3 64	434 3 91	2121 3 73		
William Wilkins Esq. C. S.	13560 3 89	1444 1 31	12116 2 58		
Alexander Rind, Lieut.	24923 3 27	24870 3 27		53 0 00	
Thomas Rind, Assistant Surgeon,	1682 0 68	1682 0 68			Sword and Surgical instruments specifically bequeathed are with Registrar.
James Forbes, Lieut. B. E. Regt.	893 0 58	317 1 93	575 2 65		Claims of Rupees 1866 3 49 filed against this estate.
Christopher Traherne, Esq.	3017 3 43	3008 3 29		9 0 14	The balance is a further dividend due to two of the Creditors of the deceased.
Samuel Peregrine Palmer, Lieut.	1824 1 19	1637 3 25		166 1 94	The balance is dividend due certain Crediters. Gold watch, 2 seals & Rings are with Registrar.
William Lockart Webb,	541 2 33	185 3 69	355 2 84		
John McDonald, Lieut. 1st | 12th Regt. M. N. I.	385 3 04	56 0 46	329 2 58		A claim of Rs. 2. filed against this Estate.
John Charles Ennis, Assist. in Accountant General's Office,	3345 2 55	775 3 00	2569 3 55		A claim for £19. 2. 6d. ditto ditto.
Robert Youl, Master Mariner,	3890 0 29	454 1 10	3435 3 19		
John Taylor, do. do.	1978 1 99	372 0 57	1606 1 42		
Samuel Butler, do. do.	3292 2 68	427 2 19	2863 0 49		
John Watts, Mariner,	693 1 09	602 1 06	91 0 03		
James McLean, Gunner,	23 3 73	2 2 87	21 0 86		
William Kerr, do.	13 1 74	1 2 12	11 3 62		
Samuel Frampton, do.	69 1 51	8 2 41	60 3 10		
John Taylor, do.	30 2 48	3 3 87	26 2 61		
George Kemp, do.	11 2 72	1 1 32	10 1 40		
Thomas Mason, do.	11 1 46	1 1 17	10 0 29		
Samuel Nunn, do.	22 1 80	2 1 22	20 0 58		
Thomas McCreath, do	6 3 84	0 3 16	6 0 68		
Bernard Murphey, do.	10 3 76	1 0 98	9 2 78		
Patrick Collis, do.	2 0 85	0 1 00	1 3 85		
John Beard, do.	15 2 62	1 3 11	13 3 51		
T. Houndsworth, do.	17 2 18	1 3 99	15 2 19		
Joseph Guest, Bombardier,	13 1 11	1 2 04	11 3 07		
James Mordon, do.	29 3 08	3 1 53	26 1 55		
Patrick Quinn, Private,	19 3 23	2 2 05	17 1 18		
William Farrington, do.	33 3 47	3 3 42	30 0 05		
John Size, do.	8 1 51	0 3 81	7 1 70		
William Green, do.	47 1 94	5 1 49	42 0 45		
Daniel O'Brien, do.	32 2 65	3 2 88	28 3 77		
Michael Connor, do.	25 3 46	2 3 77	22 3 69		
James Dunn, do.	26 0 59	2 3 91	23 0 68		
Christopher Harmer, do.	18 0 06	2 0 10	15 3 96		
William Nowland, do.	81 2 11	9 3 14	71 2 97		
Christopher Varney, do.	1 3 32	0 0 81	1 2 51		
Patrick Fall, do.	2 1 57	0 1 06	2 0 51		
Luke Gannon, do.	22 3 92	2 1 47	20 2 45		
John Leonard, do.	4 3 45	0 2 20	4 1 25		
John Fall, do.	26 3 10	3 0 21	23 2 89		
John Armstrong, do.	23 0 22	2 3 50	20 0 72		
Benjamin Jones, do.	13 3 92	1 2 38	12 1 54		
Richard Walsh, do.	9 0 24	1 0 12	8 0 12		
John Mackenzie, do.	13 0 25	1 2 48	11 1 77		
John Long, do.	10 2 54	10 2 54			Rs. 9 1 76 paid to the Military acco[illegible] of Directors on acco[illegible]
John Mulligan, do.	9 1 82	1 0 29	8 1 53		
Joseph Shean, do.	100 2 33	10 3 63	89 2 70		
[illegible] Kelly, do.	33 1 91	3 3 22	29 2 69		
do.	10 3 29	1 0 91	9 2 38		
[illegible]p, do.	11 3 08	1 [illegible]	[illegible]		

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1825.	Amount paid.	Amount with Accountant General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1825.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
Patrick Murray, Private, ...	16 2 17	1 3 48	14 2 69		
Joseph Collins, do.	14 3 86	1 2 82	13 1 04		
Thomas Marks, do.	8 1 52	0 3 81	7 1 71		
William Mackay, do.	14 1 63	1 2 78	12 2 85		
Edward Cooke, do.	35 1 67	4 0 15	31 1 52		
John McCallum, do.	13 2 53	1 2 20	12 0 33		
William Pethers, do.	24 2 70	2 3 88	21 2 82		
Richard Connor, do.	26 0 59	2 3 91	23 0 68		
George Llewellin Lieut. Colonel B. E.	27481 0 37	10143 3 55	17450 3 22		Rs. 113 2 40 due to administrator. A House on verge of the Esplanade (commonly called Cardiff castle) belonging to this Estate is let on lease at 100 Rs. per month.
Bombardier John Stevens, H. Artillery,....	110 3 12	17 1 08	93 2 04		
——— Thomas Keenan, do.	19 2 12	3 0 13	16 1 99		
Gunner William Cope, do.	29 3 58	4 2 56	25 1 02		
——— Richard Ellun, do.	3 3 27	0 2 38	3 0 89		
——— Christopher Norwood, do.	21 1 77	3 1 35	18 0 42		
——— Timothy Daley, do.	17 1 00	2 2 73	14 2 27		
——— John Wright, do.	21 3 27	3 1 58	18 1 69		
——— John Hall, do.	26 3 57	4 0 74	22 2 83		
——— Joseph Mulliner, do.	19 1 10	3 0 00	16 1 10		
——— John Winter, do.	15 2 92	2 1 79	13 1 13		
——— Edward Glisson, do.	40 1 38	6 1 21	34 0 17		
——— Richard Hensworth, do.	28 2 97	4 1 89	24 1 08		
Bombardier Archibald Chalmers, do.	2 3 44	0 1 78	2 1 66		
Gunner Edward Burdett, do.	7 0 12	1 0 36	5 3 76		
——— John Chalmers, do.	10 1 68	1 2 48	8 3 20		
——— Thomas Hurley, do.	4 3 76	0 3 07	4 0 69		
——— Thomas White, do.	13 2 39	2 0 47	11 1 92		
——— Dennis Toomay, do.	19 0 89	3 3 98	15 0 91		
Corporal Hugh McLaughlin, do.	14 0 91	2 0 85	12 0 06		
Bombardier Henry Ivemay, do.	10 0 69	1 2 33	8 2 36		
——— John Flinn, do.	9 0 43	1 1 66	7 2 77		
Gunner Peter Harrington, do.	22 3 63	3 2 26	19 1 37		
——— John Keating, do.	22 1 18	3 2 64	18 2 54		
——— Thomas Wells, do.	3 0 48	0 1 93	2 2 55		
——— Daniel McLean, do.	17 3 73	2 3 17	15 0 56		
——— Hugh Norris, do.	9 2 86	1 2 04	8 0 82		
——— James Laird, do.	8 3 09	1 1 50	7 1 59		
——— James Godfray, do.	14 3 83	2 1 31	12 2 52		
——— Henry Moyle, do.	35 1 60	5 2 03	29 3 57		
——— William Norris, do.	12 0 23	1 3 50	10 0 73		
——— William Roberts, do.	11 3 55	1 3 39	10 0 16		
——— Henry Mayor, do.	12 1 96	1 3 76	10 2 20		
——— William Henry, do.	19 2 71	3 1 01	16 1 70		
——— Henry Goulding, do.	10 3 51	1 3 53	8 3 98		
——— Richard Grant, do.	21 0 61	3 1 93	17 2 68		
——— Daniel McCallum, do.	9 1 49	1 1 82	7 3 67		
——— Andrew Merrick, do.	12 0 92	1 3 60	10 1 32		
Serjeant Watson Waldoon, do.	23 1 95	3 2 62	19 3 33		
Benjamin Collier, Pensioner Bombay Est..	5385 0 93	1071 2 16	4313 2 77		The balance of a bond account is due to this estate from the estate of C. B. Boyce.
William Gilkrest, Captain 3d Lt. Cavalry....	142 3 05	128 3 12		13 3 93	The balance is the amount of small dividends due to certain creditors.
Conductor William Thornton, Commissariat Dept..	876 3 19	672 0 30	214 2 89		
Lieut. Thomas Lechmere,....	636 1 67	625 3 02		10 2 65	The balance is the amount of small dividends due to certain creditors.
Lieutenant George William Dardis, ...	247 1 99	241 2 01		5 3 98	The balance is a dividend due to two of the creditors of the deceased.
James Blair, late of Bombay, Baker, ...	67816 2 80	27098 0 16	40718 2 64		
John Alves Inglis, Cadet Bombay Est.	1127 0 51	728 3 30	398 1 21		
Cornet Thomas Spencer, 3d Lt. Cavalry.. ..	2105 3 77	812 1 96	1293 1 81		
Lieutenant Wm. Henry Bingham Lindsay, H. M..	1564 0 30	1375 2 18	188 2 12		
Qr. Mr. Serjeant H. Brown,....	477 3 61	185 1 16	292 2 45		
Cornet George Richardson, L. C.....	1945 0 03	1638 1 40		306 2 63	
Gunner John Ramsey, ...	5 3 75	2 3 38	3 0 37		
——— James McCarthy, ...	21 2 41	2 2 82	18 3 59		
——— Frederick Oates, ...	19 0 04	2 0 11	16 3 93		
——— Daniel Giblin, ...	12 3 42	1 2 85	11 0 57		
——— James Jones, ...	14 1 41	1 3 20	12 2 21		
——— James Marshall, ...	9 2 33	1 0 07	8 2 26		
——— Michael McLaughlin, ...	17 0 60	1 5 75	15 0 85		
——— Robert Haigle, ...	14 3 86	1 3 32	13 0 54		
——— Patrick Mechan, ...	26 1 45	2 3 75	23 1 70		
——— Rush Baker, ...	82 2 18	8 3 93	73 2 25		
——— James Frazer, ...	104 2 80	11 0 66	93 2 14		
C. Lloyd, Private, ...	8 0 17	1 0 28	6 3 89		
William Wildry, Trumpeter, ...	30 1 23	3 0 52	27 0 71		
Gunner William Dewhurst, ...	24 3 60	2 3 46	22 0 14		
——— George Williams, ...	26 0 95	2 3 73	23 1 22		
——— William McIntosh, ...	3 2 97	0 2 87	3 0 10		
——— John Daniel, ...	25 1 59	2 3 56	22 2 03		
Serjeant George Kinghorn, ...	84 2 07	9 0 32	75 1 75		
Private Joseph Nowland, ...	10 3 43	1 0 32	9 3 11		
——— Peter Denoran, ...	8 2 05	0 3 86	7 2 19		
——— Edward Murphy, ...	8 1 49	0 3 83	7 1 66		
——— William Vaughan, ...	21 0 52	2 0 53	18 3 99		
——— George Reeves, ...	28 0 66	3 0 10	25 0 56		
——— Andrew Doran, ...	9 0 69	0 3 99	8 0 70		
——— Thomas Flannaghan, ...	13 2 56	1 3 00	11 3 56		
——— Andrew Carney, ...	40 1 32	4 0 68	36 0 64		
——— James Flannaghan, ...	7 0 68	0 3 60	6 1 08		
——— William Ingram, ...	9 1 99	1 0 06	8 1 93		
——— Patrick Dougherty, ...	3 0 64	0 2 76	2 1 88		
——— Thomas Young, ...	25 1 47	2 3 56	22 1 91		
——— William Christie, ...	8 2 86	0 3 90	7 2 96		
——— John Flood, ...	18 1 37	1 3 98	16 1 39		
Serjeant William Horvell, ...	23 2 83	2 3 17	20 3 66		
Private William Holmes, ...	23 0 09	2 3 04	20 1 05		
——— James Harris, ...	15 0 15	1 3 34	13 0 81		
Drummer John Lloyd, ...	20 3 13	2 0 46	18 2 67		
Private Thomas Whittington, ...	25 2 62	2 3 61	22 3 01		
——— James Stewart, ...	9 2 64	1 0 08	8 2 56		
——— David Murdock, ...	24 2 20	2 3 40	21 2 80		
——— William Knight, ...	2 2 04	0 2 63	1 3 41		
——— John Jackson, ...	13 3 87	3 1 08	10 2 79		
——— George Pringle, ...	24 2 18	2 3 33	21 2 80		
——— Thomas McTeague, ...	39 2 93	4 0 56	35 2 39		
——— John Lovell, ...	38 2 10	4 2 47	33 3 63		
——— A. Mackenzie, ...	14 2 04	1 3 23	12 2 81		
——— James Bohannan, ...	11 1 69	1 2 57	9 3 12		
——— Peter Bouston, ...	14 3 66	1 3 31	13 0 35		
——— Peter Ward, ...	18 3 34	2 0 08	16 3 26		
——— William Marsh, ...	55 2 12	6 0 05	49 2 07		
——— John McKnight, ...	4 3 66	0 3 10	4 0 56		
——— William Bushby, ...	16 3 87	1 3 71	15 0 16		
.. ..	10 1 38	1 0 22	9 1 16		
.. ..	5 3 78	0 3 36	5 0 42		
.. ..	15 1 93	1 3 42	13 2 51		
.. ..	11 0 01	1 0 35	9 3 66		

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1825.	Amount paid.	Amount with Account. General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1825.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Private George Bingham,	8 3 46	0 3 93	7 3 53		
——— Francis McLean,	38 2 51	4 0 35	34 2 16		
——— Robert Coleman,	1 1 18	0 2 33	00 2 85		
——— Edward Cassidy,	18 3 97	2 0 11	16 3 86		
——— James Wilson,	5 0 01	0 3 12	4 0 89		
——— John Morton,	10 0 61	1 0 18	9 0 43		
——— John Woods,	35 5 27	3 3 70	31 1 57		
——— Thomas McCay,	2 3 71	0 2 65	2 1 06		
——— Edward Howe,	50 1 89	5 0 86	45 1 03		
——— Peter Leach,	21 1 91	2 0 60	19 1 31		
——— John Webb,	20 3 93	2 0 50	18 3 43		
——— George Fishwick,	3 1 39	0 2 79	2 2 60		
——— Robert Collet,	11 3 19	1 2 65	10 0 54		
——— Joseph Wilkins,	10 0 89	1 0 19	9 0 70		
——— William Meldrum,	31 0 79	3 0 69	28 0 10		
——— Phillip Marks,	21 0 15	2 0 51	18 3 64		
——— Francis Bouncer,	9 3 25	1 0 11	8 3 14		
——— James Newman,	3 3 18	0 2 88	3 0 30		
——— Francis McGhee,	0 0 55	0 0 02	00 0 53		
——— Patrick Cassidy,	23 0 13	2 1 00	20 3 13		
——— Thomas McCaw,	7 0 98	0 3 61	6 1 37		
——— Walter Gordon,	4 2 47	0 3 04	3 3 43		
Corporal John Wardle,	0 2 92	0 0 14	00 2 78		
Private Richard Fleming,	10 2 44	1 0 25	9 2 19		
——— James Hampson,	1 0 08	0 0 19	00 3 89		
——— Daniel Salmon,	15 2 19	1 3 44	13 2 75		
——— James Leach,	11 1 08	1 2 54	9 2 54		
——— James Rothwell,	11 3 26	1 2 65	10 0 61		
——— William Wells,	15 1 82	1 3 42	13 2 40		
——— John Pawley,	9 1 36	1 0 02	8 1 34		
——— John Fleet,	12 2 60	1 2 79	10 3 81		
——— William Ogilvey,	14 0 11	1 3 08	12 1 03		
——— Alexander Munroe,	25 3 08	2 3 63	22 3 45		
——— Allen Galbraith,	10 3 52	1 0 32	9 3 20		
Bombardier Robert Braby,	17 3 32	1 3 88	15 3 44		
Gunner Richard Window,	19 1 24	2 0 15	17 1 09		
——— John Pomeroy,	23 2 12	2 3 20	20 2 92		
——— John McDonald,	10 3 77	1 0 33	9 3 44		
——— Abraham Daken,	14 2 53	1 3 26	12 3 27		
Serjt. Patrick Mathews,	85 3 71	9 0 59	76 3 12		
——— William Browne,	24 1 01	2 3 34	21 1 67		
Gunner John McIntyre,	8 0 53	0 3 79	7 0 74		
——— Thomas Knipe,	28 1 98	3 0 17	25 1 81		
——— John Bowe,	4 3 00	0 3 07	3 3 93		
Mr. Richard Hitchings,	638 2 99	296 0 72	342 2 27		Two Seals, a ring, one key, and one pencil case with the Registrar.
Wm. Kirke Sandon, Lieut. H. C. Marine,	296 3 93	215 0 47	81 3 46		
John Mainwaring, H. M. 67th foot,	309 1 74	68 0 03	241 1 71		
Cornet Richard Clay, 2d L. C.	2464 3 48	1098 0 32	1366 3 16		
John Snaith Watson,	8018 1 64	8018 1 64			Rupees 6375 3 45 paid Henry Wooler in part of the bond for Rupees 55,000 and upwards; another claim of Rs. 800 filed against this estate. Deceased's ¼ share in late firm of Lugrin and Watson not yet settled.
Wm. Sharp, Serjt.	632 2 19	464 0 36	168 1 83		The balance is the share due to the next of Kin, the widow having been paid her moiety Rs. 168 1 83.
John West, do.	1000 2 80	310 3 10	689 3 70		
Reverend George Martin,	19403 1 14	15285 2 75	4103 1 39	14 1 00	The amount in the Accountant General's hands is the one fourth share of the assets realized due to the youngest Son of the deceased, the three elder children having received their three quarter shares; of this amount part is vested in the 6 per cent remittable debt Sicca Rupees 2300 calculated at par 108 per 100 By. Rupees 2184. The Bungalow at Matoonga is still unsold.
John Freeman, H. M. 67th.	881 2 12	93 3 03	787 3 09		
E. C. Lee,	15 0 16	1 0 78	13 3 38		
James Gardiner, of Paulghautcherry,	55779 1 00	19888 1 41	35890 3 59		Mrs. Gardiner the Widow has received her one third share, viz. In cash 11,138 2 62 and at 5 per cent for Sicca Rs. 5400 equal at par to Rs. 5832; the balance in Treasury belongs to children, of which 10,700 Sicca Rs. equal to Bombay Rs. 11,556 are vested in 5 per Cent Promissory notes of 1822-23.
Charles John Wheler, C. S.	00 0 00	4 2 00	00 0 00		Rs. 4 2 due to Registrar. Claims filed against this Estate for Rs. 2692, and upwards.
Robert Green, Assistant Surgeon,	4180 3 37	1868 1 75	2312 1 62		One Silver Watch, one chain, three seals, one Broach, 2 Keys, one box of Dr.'s instruments, and one pencil case, are with Registrar.
Jane Smith, widow of Cornet J. B. Smith,	2433 0 52	858 0 85	1574 3 67		
Thomas George Hall, Captain H. M. 67th.	14070 1 31	3395 3 43	10674 1 88		A Certificate No. 55 of 3d Calcutta Tontine, for 1 Share on life of deceased and on his Son George Hall's life with the Registrar.
William Blair, Key Serjeant Bombay,	7184 0 51	830 1 64	6351 1 54	2 1 33	
Thomas Llewellyn, alias Jones, Sub-Conductor,	1932 1 95	498 2 01	1433 3 94		
Joseph Lawrie, Bt. Captain and Lieut. N. I.	6954 2 92	6954 2 92			Balance divided amongst the Creditors of the deceased.
John Lewis, Midshipman H. C. Marine,	479 1 15	71 2 10		407 3 05	
William Twigg, Lieutenant 2d | 8th N. I.	318 0 01	244 1 09	73 2 92		
John Hector Jones, C. S.	5495 1 92	4565 3 60	929 2 32		
William Parry, Architect,	9512 1 45	1869 1 01	7643 0 44		
William Graham Thurnam, Lieut. N. I.	4470 1 22	4470 1 22			Balance divided amongst the simple contract Creditors of the deceased.
Richard Reynolds, Lieut. H. C. Marine,	1327 0 29	1327 0 29			The Balance divided amongst three Bond Creditors of the deceased. The Balance of effects sold at Persian Gulf and the amount of Pay and allowances is to be recovered from Marine Pay Office.
John Henry Grubb, do.	11353 2 84	11134 1 04		219 1 80	The Balance is a further dividend due to four Bond Creditors of the deceased, the balance of the sale of Effects at the Persian Gulf is to be recovered from Marine Pay office. A Gold Watch, chain, 2 seals, and key, with the Registrar.
Henry Jones, Sergeant H. M. 20th Infantry	1016 0 38	299 1 51	716 2 87		
John Frederick Soilleux, Capt. Light Cavalry.	23041 2 00	16227 1 97	6814 0 03		Gold Watch, Chain, Key, 3 Seals, 2 Rings, 1 Brooch, 2 medals, 1 pair sleeve buttons, one pencil case, with the Registrar.
Oliver Hanson, Esquire, Civil Service.	4488 3 17	4378 1 75		110 1 42	The balance is a dividend due to Heerjee tent maker.
Thomas David Hughes, Lt. 1st | 9th N. I.	2995 2 53	2986 0 23		9 2 30	The balance is dividend due to Meer Mahommed Ally.
Richard Watson, Lieut H. C. Marine,	2236 3 35	2236 3 35			The balance divided amongst three bond creditors. The balance of effects sold at Persian Gulf is to be recovered from Marine Pay Office.
J. Atkinson, H. M. 67th Regt.	373 1 39	373 1 39			Balance Rs. 336 1 43 remitted to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary at War.
William Nash, Captain N. I.	6780 1 12	1184 2 40	5595 2 72		A Gold Watch, Key, and Seal, with Registrar.
John Rutterford, and Melina Rutherford, wife or widow of John Rutherford,	5628 3 97	565 0 95	5063 3 02		
Gunner William Shuff, H. Artillery,	36 0 15	2 3 45	33 0 70		
——— Robert Smith, Ditto,	33 0 92	2 2 56	30 2 36		
——— Mc'Intosh, Ditto,	26 3 60	2 0 55	24 3 05		
——— William Rice, Ditto,	47 0 11	3 2 95	43 1 16		
——— Roger Fisher, Ditto,	20 3 64	1 2 65	19 0 99		
——— Mathew Ogara, Ditto,	23 1 45	1 3 40	21 2 05		
——— William Ledwick, Ditto,	25 2 83	2 0 15	23 2 68		
——— William House, Ditto,	3 2 84	0 1 15	3 1 69		
——— John Horn, Ditto,	15 1 83	1 0 90	14 0 93		
Drummer Class Beyan, Ditto,	11 3 50	0 3 76	10 3 74		
Recruit Patrick Horan,	22 3 61	1 3 39	21 0 22		
——— John Breston,	17 3 60	1 1 68	16 1 92		
——— Timothy Howard,	11 1 15	0 3 59	10 1 56		
Corporal Thomas Oliphant, European Regiment	38 2 41	3 0 34	35 2 07		
——— William Yeoman, Ditto,	20 1 61	1 2 51	18 3 10		
Fifer Charles A. Moore, do.	11 1 86	0 3 64	10 2 22		
Private James Brazil, do.	34 2 64	2 3 06	31 3 58		
——— Archibald Fleming, do.	4 2 93	0 1 49	4 1 44		
——— Mathew Parrott, do.	17 0 17	1 1 38	15 2 79		
——— Daniel Gavin,	33 2 11	2 2 67	30 3 44		
——— John Barker,	4 0 71	0 1 31	3 3 40		
——— Alexander Paterson,	30 2 34	2 1 73	28 0 61		
——— John Budd do.	9 2 31	0 3 09	8 3 31		
——— Thomas Boland, do.	8 2 34	0 2 69	7 3 65		
——— George Crowthers, do.	33 0 10	2 2 48	30 1 62		

(Continued in the Second Appendix.)

SECOND APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1825.

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1825.	Amount paid.	Amount with Accountant General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1825.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
Private James Ford, European Regiment,	37 0 55	2 3 77	34 0 78		
—— Francis Dougherty, do.	43 3 36	3 1 95	40 1 41		
—— Isaac Charles, do.	13 0 50	0 3 97	12 0 53		
—— Thomas Veazey, do.	30 3 75	2 1 80	28 1 95		
—— James Murray, do.	44 0 07	3 1 95	40 2 12		
—— William Waring, do.	4 1 12	0 1 33	3 3 79		
—— Michael Gunn, do.	10 3 93	0 3 52	10 0 41		
—— James Dible, do.	14 2 98	1 0 63	13 2 35		
Drummer Eaves, 2d | 2d Art.	13 0 73	1 0 20	12 0 53		
Corporal Samuel Fisher, Horse Artillery,	74 2 85	5 3 11	66 3 74		
Gunner Thomas Shorrocks, do.	9 1 54	0 2 94	8 2 60		
—— Dennis O'Neil, Artillery,	12 1 22	0 3 90	11 1 32		
—— William Doyle, do.	39 2 51	3 0 62	36 0 89		
—— William Bovis, do.	20 3 01	1 2 58	19 0 43		
Private John Chapman, E. R.	28 1 84	2 1 07	26 0 77		
Gunner Josiah Knight, Artillery,	23 2 11	1 3 47	21 2 64		
—— Joseph Capman, do.	15 0 38	1 0 83	13 3 55		
—— Thomas Gibbes, do.	36 2 09	2 3 67	33 2 42		
—— Owen Mathew, do.	9 1 31	0 2 97	8 2 34		
—— John Dougan, do.	1 2 60	0 0 52	1 2 08		
—— Patrick Ainwright, H. Artillery,	47 1 88	3 3 06	43 2 82		
Serjeant John Galagan, do.	73 1 78	5 3 32	67 2 46		
Gunner Henry Waller, do.	35 3 81	2 3 42	33 0 39		
John Rees Hughes, Lieutenant,	2264 1 41	666 2 54	1559 2 91	37 3 96	
Beresford Ambrose, Captain,	4809 2 66	4809 2 66			Balance divided amongst the simple contract Creditors.
Edward Milward, Assistant Surgeon,	3972 2 32	461 2 07	3591 0 25		Rs. 80 due to Administrator. Bond and other claims of Rs.8693 3 81 filed against this estate.
Edmund Dyer, Master Mariner,	1320 3 47	904 0 74	419 2 46		Rs. 2 3 13 due to Administrator.
Hery Hannah, Sub-Conductor,	142 3 41	133 0 21		9 3 20	The balance is dividend due to two of the creditors of the deceased.
Philip Parkhouse, Ensign,	2139 2 59	374 3 89	1828 3 64		Rs. 64 0 94 due to Administrator. Claims of Rs. 567 and upwards filed against this Estate.
Edmund Slingsby Sturmey, late of Bushire,	99 2 57	33 1 67		66 0 90	Demands made on this estate for above Rupees 43000.
James Harvey, Lieutenant 1st Native Infantry,	2452 2 68	593 0 16	1934 3 52		Rs. 75 1 00 due to Adm. Claims of Rs. 6 3 0 filed against this estate.
Joh Attenburrow, Lieutenant 2d | 11th,	3707 2 36	492 0 81	3253 1 97		Rs. 38 0 42 due to Adm. Claims of Rs 3138 2 00 filed against this estate.
Bartholomew Dominicetti, Lieut. H. C. Marine,	5574 1 17	1855 0 82	3840 1 76		Rs. 121 1 41 due to Adm. Claims of Rs. 1144 0 00 filed against this estate.—A gold repeater, 2 seals, and key, with Registrar.
Ralh Ouseley, Assistant Surgeon,	1788 2 52	349 0 04	1458 1 65		Rs. 18 3 17 due to Administrator. Claims of Rupees 11700 and upwards filed against this estate.
Walter Scott, Assistant Surgeon,	5079 1 77	504 0 96	4599 2 50		Rs. 24 1 69 due to Administrator. A Bond and other Claims of Rupees 2092 2 00 filed against this estate.
Valentine Edward Hoyle, Lieutenant,	163 3 97	124 2 79		39 1 18	Bonds and other Claims of Rs. 613 1 23 filed against this estate.
Chales Watson, Seaman,	106 3 51	7 0 04	99 3 47		
Wiliam Burke, do.	45 3 00	4 0 08	41 2 92		
Wiliam Cass, do.	83 3 11	5 3 52	77 3 59		
John Hilliard, Gunner,	219 3 33	12 2 14	207 1 19		
Wynie George Lewis, Lieut.	226 2 42	35 0 74		191 1 68	
Denis Nowland H. M. 67th Regt.	1067 3 13	52 1 15	1015 1 98		
Nathaniel Warren, Lieut. Colonel H. M. 47th Regt.	6771 3 39	6771 3 33			Balance Rs. 5035 1 01 paid to Messrs. Forbes and Co. on account of Capt. S. R. Warren the Brother and Executor of the said deceased.
Thoras Bridges Kinsey, Lieutenant 1st 9th,	1067 0 40	316 2 33	780 2 15		Rs. 30 0 08 due to Administrator. Claims of Rupees 1237 2 60 filed against this estate.
John Duncan Saltwell, Lieutenant,	320 0 07	25 0 13		294 3 94	Claims of Rs. 1381 0 83 filed against this estate.
John Mason, the Younger,	962 3 32	517 0 16	502 0 76		Rs. 56 1 60 due to Administrator. Claims of Rs, 1411 and upwards filed against this estate.
Sarah White, Widow,	5140 1 06	1677 2 29	3536 1 24		Rs, 73 2 47 due to Adm. A Claim of Rs. 29 filed against this estate.
Amelids Hood Bond, Lieutenant,	522 1 77	32 0 36		490 1 41	Bonds and other claims of Rs. 4507 1 41 filed against this estate.
Robert John MeNab, Ensign,	124 1 88	11 0 02		113 1 86	Claims of Rupees 1553 2 10 filed against this estate.
Edward Barnes, Lieutenant,	609 1 35	104 2 99		504 2 36	Bonds and other claims of Rupees 3920 2 31 filed against this estate.
Frederick Ottey, Lieutenant,	1490 0 76	337 0 64	1226 3 12		Rs 73 2 due to Adm. Claims of Rs. 2612 1 04 filed against this estate.
Robert Tyrrel Heath, Lieutenant Colonel,	7889 0 12	806 0 53	7157 3 59		Rs. 75 due to Adm. Part of the sum in the Accountant General's hands is vested in the Bengal remittable debt of 1822 No. 148 of 932 for Sicca Rupees 5500 at 108 By. is By. Rupees 5940.
Augustus Powell, Mariner,	6 3 55	5 0 12		1 3 43	
Thomas Ringrose, Captain H. C. Marine,	8267 3 07	895 2 42	7446 0 65		Rupees 74 0 60 due to Administrator. A Claim for Rs. 193 0 26 filed against this estate.
William Law, Assistant Surgeon,	13385 1 02	1133 1 82	12233 2 42	18 0 78	Claims of Rupees 802 filed against this estate.
James Thomas Brewer, Master Mariner,	672 0 15	46 2 41		625 1 74	Claims of Rs. 42 2 34 filed against this estate.
Charles Sampson, Captain's Steward,	2540 2 67	344 0 88	1998 2 08	197 3 71	
Edward S. Tompson, Ensign,	388 1 23	49 3 32		338 1 91	Claims of Rs. 159 0 00 filed against this estate.
William John Bushby, C. S.	214 0 98	35 3 68		178 1 30	Claims of Rs. 7681 3 61 filed against this estate.
John Strachan, Surgeon,	10443 3 01	1530 1 37	8600 3 63	312 2 01	A Gold Watch, Chain, 3 Seals, and 2 keys, delivered to Messrs. Forbes & Co. to be forwarded to the deceased's Mother in England. Bond and other Claims of Rs. 1500 and upwards filed against this estate.
James Penrose, Surgeon,	1390 3 81	250 2 20	1024 3 53	115 2 08	
John Benson, Master Mariner,	117 2 05	50 2 50		66 3 55	Claims of Rs. 239 3 32 and upwards filed against this estate.
Frederick Ayrton,	28470 2 28	15797 2 06	10287 2 47	2385 1 75	A Government Note of 6 per Cent remittable Debt Sicca Rs. 120,500 deposited in Iron Chest. A Silver Watch, Ring, Silver ware, some Trinkets are with the Registrar. Claims of Rs. 3063 1 93 filed against this estate.
George Duvernet, Lieutenant,	2021 1 10	293 2 88	1719 1 21	8 1 01	Claims of Rupees 3092 and upwards filed against this Estate.
James Young, Ensign 20th Regiment N. I.	1819 1 02	273 0 06	1320 3 64	225 0 72	Claims of Rupees 39 2 filed against this Estate.
John Hall, Lieut. Assistant Auditor General,	1241 3 28	261 2 06	914 1 90	68 3 32	Claims of Rupees 4117 and upwards filed against this Estate.
Pointz Ricketts,	6990 2 90	2841 0 97	4004 0 07	145 1 86	A Tent with the Auctioneer still unsold. Bond and other Claims of Rs. 18,509 and upwards filed against this Estate.
A. J. O. Browne, Major,	19864 2 57	1259 2 88	18628 3 73		Rs. 24. 0 04 due to administrator. Claims of Rs. 2055 and upwards filed against this Estate.
T. G. Haucock, Lieutenant,	640 1 05	219 1 50	352 2 90	68 0 65	A Bond and other Claims of Rs. 5600 and upwards filed against this Estate.
Timothy Gosley, Lieutenant of Marine,		198 3 00			Rs. 198 3 due to Admr. The amount of the effects sold at the Persian Gulf and pay and allowance is to be recovered from Marine Pay-office. A Bond and other claims of Rs. 3486 and upwards filed against this estate.
George Richard Manly Goreham, Do. Do.		190 2 00			Rs. 190 2 due to Admr. The amount of the effects sold at the Persian Gulf and Pay and allowance is to be recovered from Marine Pay-office. A Bond and other claims of Rs. 3119 and upwards filed against this estate.
Augustus Hutley, Do. Do.	762 1 00	380 0 75		382 0 25	The balance of sale of Effects at the Persian Gulf and Pay and allowance is to be recovered from Marine Pay-office. Claims of Rs. 1372 and upwards filed against this Estate. Some miniature a silver Watch and few trinkets are with the Registrar.
Lloyd Walker, Assistant Surgeon,		276 3 00			The amount of the Effects sold at the Persian Gulf and Pay and allowance is to be recovered from Marine Pay Office. Claims of Rs. 1363 and upwards filed against this Estate. A silver Watch, surgical Instruments, camp case &c. specially bequeathed are with the Registrar. Rs. 276 3 00 due to admr.
J. Maloney, formerly an Ensign,	100 1 65	87 1 82		12 3 83	Claims of Rupees 140 2 filed against this Estate.
Thomas William Birch, Master Mariner,	350 2 00	202 2 20		147 3 80	Claims of Rupees 786 filed against this Estate.
Frederick Graham, Lieutenant N. I.	100 1 05	25 2 15		74 2 90	Claims of Rs 3710 0 94 filed against this Estate.
William Wensley, Master Mariner,	1231 0 87	1093 2 18		137 2 69	
Edward Shaw, Lieutenant.	2231 1 05	309 3 07	1900 0 00	21 1 98	A Bond and other Claims of Rs 5934 3 35 filed against this Estate.
George Harker Hogg, Do.	553 2 99	61 1 48		492 1 51	Claims of Rs. 253 0 94 filed aginst this Estate.
Michael Thackthwaite, Do.	963 1 93	242 2 69	700 0 0	20 3 24	Claims of Rs. 3391 1 89 filed against this Estate.
Michael Lionel Gallway, Captain,	2264 0 59	315 1 14	1900 0 00	48 3 45	Claims of Rs. 2578 3 96 filed against this Estate.
Hugh Allen, Quarter Master,	9201 1 54	803 1 11	8300 0 00	98 0 43	
[illegible], Assistant Surgeon,	4871 1 82	460 0 12	4400 0 00	11 1 70	A Bond and other Claims of Rs. 2748 3 79 filed against this Estate.
[illegible]op, Captain,	532 2 15	218 2 50		313 3 65	
[illegible]	1145 1 66	250 2 08	500 0 00	394 3 58	Claims of Rs. 340 filed against this Estates.
	3806 0 32	621 3 48	800 0 00	2384 0 84	The balance of the Effects Sold at auction is to be recovered from the auctioneer. A Bond and other Claims of Rs. 11285 3 76 filed against this Estate.
	211 2 12	186 2 70		24 3 42	A Bond and other Claims of Rs. 800 and upwards filed against this Estate.

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1825.	Amount paid.	Amount with Account. General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1825.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
John James Sibbald Jervis, Lieut.	8304 0 34	664 3 17	5500 0 00	2139 1 17	Claims of Rs. 12500 and upwards filed against this estate.
Thomas Carden Noad, Ensign, ...	429 2 85	59 3 38		369 3 47	Claims of Rs. 866 0 89 filed against this Estate.
A. D. Grœme, Lieut. 3d L. C.	1173 2 67	250 3 73	900 0 00	22 2 94	Claims of Rs. 6285 0 98 filed against this Estate.
William Pieh, ...	152470 2 16	18839 2 34	130400 0 00	3230 3 82	Goods lately received from England amounting to about R unsold. Claims about Rs. 20090 filed against this Estate, on Spoon, one Fork, one Knife, and one Pencil case, are with t gistrar.
Robert Foster Captain, ...	3786 2 10	198 3 30	3100 0 00	487 2 80	A Bond and other claims of Rs. 42636 0 88 filed against this Estate
George Marshall Capt. 3d L. C.	4766 1 29	249 0 94	4100 0 00	417 0 35	Claims of Rs. 6290 3 36 filed against this Estate.
William Henry Ottey, Lieut. 3d L. C.	3663 0 48	185 1 10	3000 0 00	477 3 38	A Bond and other claims of Rs. 6229 2 98 filed against this Estate.
James Hay, Lieut. Bombay N. I.	1302 3 55	83 0 57	800 0 00	419 2 98	Claims of Rs. 336 0 72 filed against this Estate.

BOMBAY, 22D OCTOBER, 1825.

ERRORS EXCEPTED,

M. WEST,
Registrar.

Similar Schedule of Estates whereof Charge has been committed to the Registrar, but not under the Acts of 39th and 40th and of 55th of late Kin

Joseph Arratoon, ...	6017	0	04	597	2	08	5384	3	95	34	2 01
Meerjaun Shamier, (ad col. bona,)	67943	0	76	5607	3	34	62335	1	42		
Thomas Cooper, (Executor ex officio,)	4772	1	71	1227	3	93	3544	1	78	—	— —
John Yeates, (do. do.)	82810	2	64	81171	2	51	—	—	—	1639	0 13
Esperança Pereira, (Admr. with will annexed,)	4723	0	05	678	2	74	4044	1	31		
Caetano Simoens de Carvalho, ...	34351	2	04	3623	2	98	30740	0	56	—	— —
John James Smith, Lieut. Col. (Exr. ex officio,)	7586	3	58	711	0	00	6875	3	58	—	— —

Rs. 138 2 94 paid Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co. on the 21st J 1824, on account of Interest up to 30th April 1824, due to Mrs. Mary Ann Wetton, the daughter of the deceased.

Bond creditors have been paid in full. A sixty per cent dividend has been made amongst simple contract creditors, the majority of whom have received their dividends.

Rupees 12 1 50 due to Administrator.

This estate appears to be largely indebted to the Estate of Lieut. Col. Robert T. Heath; Debts estimated at upwards of Rs. 10,000.

BOMBAY, 22D OCTOBER, 1825.

ERRORS EXCEPTED,

M. WEST,
Registrar.

BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1825. [NUMBER 1732.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Sale of the Honble Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES will take place on Tuesday the 15th of this month, and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
T. FLOWER,
Warehouse-Keeper.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
3d November 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT SEALED TENDERS will be received at the North Conkan Court of Adawlut, at Tannah, within 20 days from this date (after which no Tender will be attended to) for the supply of four hundred (400) Candies of Ghautee and Conkunnee HEMP, fit for making Lashings for the Honorable Company's Cotton Bales.

To be delivered at Tannah as follows.

100 Candies on or before the 15th December 1825.
100 Candies on or before the 15th January 1826.
100 Candies on or before the 15th February 1826.
100 Candies on or before the 15th March 1826.

The TENDERS to state the Rate at which each sort will be delivered, at per Candy of 21 Maunds of 28 lbs. each, and Security for the due perrformance of the Contract will be required.

Specimens may be seen, and full particulars may be learnt, on application to the Head Jailer at the Criminal Jail of the Northern Conkan, at Tannah.

EVAN H. BAILLIE,
Criminal Judge.

NORTH CONKAN,
COURT OF ADAWLUT,
1ST NOVEMBER 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Instant, being Hindoo Holidays (Dewally Festival) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury.

GEORGE ELLIOT,
Acting Sub-Treasurer.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
GENERAL TREASURY,
4th November 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 7th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

SUNDRY articles, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Lamps, and also the Effects of an officer Deceased.

Bombay, 5th November 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 21st and 22d Instant,
THE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.
BELONGING
TO
G. L. Prendergast Esq.
PROCEEDING TO EUROPE,
At his Residence in Dady's Buildings.

Modern Plate, Pla- ... Ware,

AT 12 o'Clock on the first day's sale, will be put up an Elegant Europe built Barouche Landau with a pair of Superior Grey Horses, and Harness, complete, also a Europe built Curricle with a pair of High Cast Horses, and Harness complete

N. B The above will be exposed for view three days before the Sale.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL BY AUCTION
On TUESDAY next, the 8th Instant,

CARPENTERS' and Shoemakers' new Tools, Door locks, Curtain Pins, Pocket Pistols, a Patent Mangle, a Ship's Caboose, Gun flints, Picolo Flutes &c.

ALSO

To close Sundry accounts, Hunting and Military Saddles, Hessian and Wellington boots, Martingales. Japan Lamps, Glass Candlesticks, with Pans and Drops, Cards of Penknives, Cases of Razors, Hodgson's Beer and a variety of other articles.

Meadows Street, 5th November 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY the 17th Instant,
THE MODERN
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
OF TWO FAMILIES LEAVING INDIA.

COMPRISING large Dining Oval and Round Tables, Sofa, Card and Dressing Tables, Couches, Chairs, large and small Bedsteads and Bedding, Mirrors, Dressing Glasses, Washing Stands, Teapoy, Bookcases, Sideboards, Celerets, Broadwood's Square Pianoforte, Camp Chest of Drawers, Dinner and Breakfast sets of fine Earthenware, Glass bottomed Globe Lamps, Single and Double branch Wall Shades, Plated and Glassware, Dispense Cupboards, Cooking utensils, Palenquin, &c.

Hodgson's Beer well up in Bottle, Brandy, Madeira, &c.

Meadows Street, 5th November 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE

WELL finished Ivory Handled Knives and Forks in Sets, containing 1 Dozen Table Knives and Forks. 1 Dozen Desert Ditto, 1 pair Carvers, Cheese Knife and Steel, per Set ..... Rs. 50
Balanced Handled Ditto of the same Content ..... ,, 60
Double Sets of Ivory Handled Knives without Forks ..... ,, 70
Ditto Balanced Do ..... ,, 80

Meadows Street, 5th November 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

TWO of Lacy and Witton's Elegant double barrelled Fowling Pieces, with Patent revolving lock that may be fired off as a flint and Steel Lock, or on the principle of Percussion, each Rs. 600.

ALSO
TWO SINGLE BARRELLED
DETONATING
FOWLING PIECES
BY PARKES,
PRICE EACH Rs. 240.

Meadows Street, 5th Nov. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ENGLISH MADE MAHOGANY
BILLIARD TABLE
COMPLETE,
PRICE Rs. 700
AND A BLACKWOOD
LLIARD TABLE
COMPLETE,
PRICE Rs. 400.

...eadows Street

LITHOGRAPHIC WORKS,
JUST PUBLISHED
AT THE
Asiatic Lithographic Company's Press
CALCUTTA,
ARE TO BE HAD NOW AT
Higgs and Briggs's,
COMMISSION ROOMS,

Splendid Geographical Sketch
OF THE
BURMESE EMPIRE,

THIS MAP measures 6 feet 2 by 5 feet 3 inches extending from Lat 9[illegible]° to 27° North and from Long. 91° to 99° 30' East on a Scale of 16 miles to the inch

The Map of the Burmese Empire, lately compiled at the Surveyor General's Office and Printed at the Asiatic Lithographic Press, forms the ground of this, and all authentic matter that has been received up to the present Period is added.

PRICE SA. RS. 50.

No. 2.

The Goolistaun of Shaik SADEE, consisting of 340 Pages, 8vo in extra Boards, Rs. 8.

N. B.—The writing of the above is in a clear good Persian hand, with all the Orthographical marks affixed.

No. 3.

The Monthly Musical Miscellany each No. ..... Rs. 6½

4 Numbers are published, and the successive ones will be forwarded by every convenient opportunity.

Meadows Street, 5th Nov. 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Monday the 14th Instant and the two following days,

AT STORM HALL,

The Household Furniture, Silver and Plated Ware, China and Glass Ware, Chandeliers, Mirrors, Wall Shades, French Lamps, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Wines &c. &c. &c.

The Property of B. PHILIPS Esq. about embarking for Europe.

And if not previously disposed of by Private Contract, The following:

An excellent Cabinet Piano-Forte, well Seasoned to the Climate.

A Chariot in Capital condition, with a pair of young Arab Horses, well Matched, and well broken in, go temperately either in Single or double Harness.

A Curricle with Shifting Shafts and town made Harness.

A light Dennet and Brass Mounted Harness, with a strong Chesnut Horse, goes well in single or double Harness,

An open Carriage built at Hamburgh, added to it here, extra Springs, and a Driving Box.

N. B.—There are Fixtures in the House, such as Mirrors, Wall Shades, &c. deserving the attention of the next occupier.

The Price of the Piano, may be known on application to Mr. KEMPT.

The Carriages and Horses may be seen on application to the Coachman at Storm Hall, who is furnished for the information of intending Purchasers with the rates at which the Carriages will be sold at by Private Bargain.

Catalogues will be shortly Published.

Bombay 5th Nov. 1825.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE 10th NO. OF
THE QUARTERLY
ARMY LIST,
OF
HIS MAJESTY'S
AND
THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S
TROOPS
ON THE
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT,
FOR
AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER,
1825,
[illegible]

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY
KEMPT AND CO.
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 18th and 19th Instant,
AT THE
MOUNT HOUSE,

THE FURNITURE, Table services, &c. &c. &c. of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Furniture includes, Rich and Modern Lustres of 8 6 and 4 Lights (Condles or Oil) with Wall Shades, to Match, 2 large Pier Glasses, Beds, and Bed Linen, and all the usual Articles of a well furnished House

The Table services comprise a large proportion of Silver Plated Tureens, Dishes and Covers &c &c. 4 Large Mirror Plateaus, with white French China Ornaments, Candelabras, for 4 3 2 and single Lights.

French (Angouleme) Procelain of Corn Flower Pattern with Derbyshire to Match, in such quantities as will admit of them being Sold in two or more sets.

Three Desert services, one matching the above, one of embossed Mock Dresden, and one of Christal.

Wine Decanters, Goblets, Glasses of four sizes, Wine Coolers and Finger Cups, all to match, of the best cut Christal, Cutlery &c.

Books, Maps, and a Capital Telescope &c.

If not previously disposed of by private contract, there will also be put up to Auction a London built Barouche Landau, in good condition, with a new set of Wheels, and with Brass mounted Harness for four Horses, a London built Curricle and Harness (with a seat for Servant behind) very little run, with a capital Pair of Grey Persian Horses. usually driven in it, Extra Harness, Sadlery &c. &c.

Catalogues will be furnished by Kempt and Co. by the 15th instant, or earlier if possible, and on the two next days the property will be on view.

N. B. The Carriages and Horses will be put up at 1 P. M. of the first day's sale. The sale to commence each day at 1 o'Clock.

Bombay, 5th November 1825.

FOR SALE,
AT
KEMPT AND CO'S.
THE FOLLOWING
BOOKS,
THE PROPERTY OF A MEDICAL OFFICER LATELY DECEASED,

	Vol.	Price. Rs.
JOHNSON on Tropical Climates	1	6
Murray on the Arteries	1	4
Clark on the Yellow Fever	1	3
Members and Laws of the Edinburgh Society	1	6
Sir. A. Cooper's Treatise on Fractures	1	25
Stevenson on Cataract	1	4
Clark on Labour	1	2
Lind on Diseases in Hot Climates.	1	5
Parry's Elements of Pathology.	1	9
Thomson's Chemistry	4	30
Merriman on Parturition	1	8
Hamilton on Purgative Medecines.	1	6
Cullen's Nosology by Thomson	2	5
Larry's Memoirs de Chirurgie Militaire	3	6
Leslie on Heat and Moisture	1	4
Fellowes on Fever	1	8
Cooper's Dictionary of Surgery	1	14
Hey's Surgery	1	5
Burn's Midwifery	1	10
Majendie's Physiology	2	5
Gregory's Conspectus	1	10
Fordyce on Fever	2	8
Guthrie on Gun-Shot Wounds	1	10
Robertson's Practica de Morbis.	1	4
Tupper on Sensation	1	3
Stevinson on the Eye	1	5
Celsus de Medecina	1	6
Also 78 parts of Ree's Cyclopædia.		
5 ditto Plates.		
The Works of Canova in	2	30
Tucker's Expedition to the South of Africa		15

Bombay, October 31 1825.

BALCRISTNA AND GOPAL
HAVE for Sale a few Ti[illegible]
CUTTA FIRST
at 1[illegible]

For Passage to London,

THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP

CAMBRIDGE,

OF 800 TONS,

Capt. James Barber,

OF THE H. C. SERVICE,

WILL positively sail on the 1st December, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Cambridge has very superior accommodation for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars apply to Captain BARBER, at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO

ENGLAND,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS REGISTER,

John Clarkson,

COMMANDER,

IS Expected from China in all this month, and will positively Sail for London the first week in December. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Messrs REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO

Bombay, 5th November 1825.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

THE HANNAH,

OF BOMBAY

CAPT. THOMAS SHEPHERD,

(Of the Honorable Company's Sevice.)

IS expected to arrive here in the middle of November, and to sail direct for England about the 10th of December.

The Hannah has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to Messrs. FORBES AND CO

Bombay, 5th November, 1825.

Passage to England

THE

JAMES SIBBALD,

OF 670 TONS,

COMMANDED BY

Capt. J. K. Forbes,

(Of the Honorable Company's Service.)

WILL Sail for London on or about the 15th Instant. and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

This Ship has an experienced Surgeon, and excellent accommodation for Passengers, plans of which may be seen and particulars learnt on application to Capt. FORBES at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 5th November, 1825.

Passage to London

DIRECT,

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

SARAH,

530 TONS BURTHEN

Thomas Bowen,

COMMANDER,

Is expected to arrive in all this month, or beginning of the next month, and will sail again for London in or about three weeks after her such arrival, having all her cargo engaged. This ship is elegantly fitted for the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins, and particulars known, on application to FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, at his Office.

Bombay, 3d Nov. 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery,

OF 1826.

TS in the above Lotterv are n
he office of Messrs. PRI
18

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO ENGLAND,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

UPTON CASTLE,

OF 600 TONS,

COMMANDED

BY

CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,

(OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)

IS expected to arrive here about the 20th November, and will sail for London early in January.

The Upton Castle is elegantly fitted up for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1825.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT CHAIN CABLES with improved ANCHORS and apparatus complete, calculated for vessels from 300 to 800 Tons Burthen.

These Cables will be disposed of, either singly or together, at moderate prices.

Apply at the Office of MESSRS. WILLIAM NICOL and CO

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1825.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

A FEW Pipes and Half Pipes of fine choice MADEIRA, imported per Britannia, Captain Bourchier, from the House of Keirs and Co. by whom it is strongly recommended, as being of very superior quality, at Rs. 580 per Pipe, and Rs. 300 per Half Pipe.

Bombay, 4th November 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT any Person or Persons having any Claims or demands on a certain Oart called Sacowdy formerly belonging to HASSANJEE HAHENDADE, situated without the Town Walls and bounded East with a part of the same Oart Sacowdy, West with the Public road called Parell or Calbadavee road, North an Oart belonging to Balla Crustna Josey, and South a Passage or road leading from Parell road to Bazar Road, are requested to send the same within Forteen days to *RAGOBA CASSINATHJEE* Purbhoo, to whom the sam is bargained, contracted and sold by FOOZ LUDEEN BIN BAPOO POONGAKER Inhabitant of Carranjah, otherwise such Claims will be considered void and wholly inadmissible.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1825.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધી આપીએચજે

પુરજુ રાળોબા ફારશીનાઇ એ ધણીએ ફરંજાનો રેફેવારશી ફરજકુદીન જીન બાપુ પનગારફર પારેથી વાડી એફ નામે શકવડી શાટુ ફરીને વેચાતી લીધીછે—એ વાડી આગલ કુશંનજી કુદીનદાદી ની કુતી—એ વાડી શ્રી બાફારફોટછે—એની ઉગમન દશા ઉપર એજ શકવડી વાડીમાંનો ફટ ફોછે તથા એની આઇમન દશા ઉપર પરેલનો અગર ફાલબાદેવીનો રશતોછે તથા એની કુતર દશા ઉપર બાલા ફકુશટનો જોશી ની વાડીછે તથા એની દખણ દશા ઉપર પરેલના રશતાથીતે ભજારનાં રશતા ઉપર ની ગલીછે—એ વાડી ઉપર કુરએક લોક અગર લોકોનો દાવો અગર લેફેલુ કોએતો તે ધણીઓએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને ખરીદદાર રાગોબા ફારશીનાઇને જાફેર ફરે—તેઆરપછી ફોજ નો દાવો ફબુલ ફરશે નહી *

તારીખ ૫ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫

A CARD.

CORNELIUS WARNER, a person who has made several Voyages to England, engages, upon very Moderate terms, to go with any Gentleman who may require his Services, as an attendant, or Cook, proceeding to England, Alexandria, and Egypt or elsewere, he is also a person that is Competent in Arabic, Hindoostanee, and other languages, he resides in Kabada-
20.
5th

A CARD.

FRIDAY next being the Dewally Hindoo Festival, it is particularly requested that all Advertisements, and other communications for insertion in next Saturday's Courier, may be sent to the Office early on Thursday.

Courier Office, 5th Nov. 1825.

Sorabjee Dady Santook

B. E G S leave to acquaint his Friends and the public, that he has just received a fresh lot of Superior high blood A R A B HORSES, from Bussora, by the Bugla, amongst which are some promising ones for the Turf, and likewise some excellent Chargers.

Bombay, 4th November 1825.

FOR SALE,

AT THE COURIER PRESS

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE PERSIAN AMUDUN (آمدن) with translation in the Hindoostanee language.

The Above is a very useful work for a Persian and Hindoostanee Scholar.—Price 2 Rupees a Copy.

Bombay, 5th November 1825.

اشتہار

کتاب گردان فارسی کی ساتھہ معنی ہندوستانی کے کہ نو آموز کو دونوں زبان کا مہاورہ ہوگا کوریر افیس مین تیار ہی مول اسکا دو۲ روپے

تاریخ ۵ ماہ نومبر سنہ ۱۸۲۵

વેચવાની ઈ

કુમણાં શી ફોરીએચર ફારીશાંઓ ફારશી તથા ફીનકુશતાંની નુબીનની માએની શાહે ફીતાબ નામે (آئین اسامدن) છપાઇ ને તે વેચશે *

એ ફીતાબ ફારશી તથા ફીનકુશતાંની શીફનારાઓને ફાંમનીછે *

એ ફીતાબ એફની ફીમત રૂપીઆ ૨

તારીખ ૫ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

MAJOR S. R. STROVER, late in charge 2d Battalion of Artillery, having taken charge of the Estate of the late 2d Lieut. THOMAS H. HEATHCOTE, has, after payment of funeral expenses, servants' wages, &c. remitted the balance, amounting to Rupees nine hundred and four, and sixty two reas (904-0 62) to the General Treasury, Bombay.

A further sum of Rupees one hundred and three, three quarters (103-3-00) is still to be recovered from an officer, who has for some time past been absent on duty.

Matoonga, October 31st 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH NAHALCHUND MANORDASS late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant deceased may be granted to SHAH NULLOOBHAE RUNCHORDASS and JAMNADASS RUCHORDASS the Executors therein named, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 4th November 1825.

W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી કુંબજવાલો મરનાર ફીનકુ શાહ નાફાલચંદ મનોરદાશનાં છેલા વીલનુ અખ તીઆરનાંમુ લેવા શાકું એ મરનારનાં વફી લો નાંમે શાફ નથુલાલ રંણછોડદા
જમનાંદાશ રંણછોડદાશ એ બંધે
એ શ્રી કુંબજ ની નાંમદાર શ્રુપરી
કીફેટરમો મરજ ફીફ

ફીલાટનાંમુ અમોને આપે—ફાંએજે એ મરનારે પોતાનાં છેલા વીલમો કુમો બંધેજ ણોવોને વકીલ ફીધાછે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોફો એ મરનારનાં બાબશાતા ફોએ તેનાં વોને જાફેર થાએ *

તારીખ ૪ ફી નવેમબર ૧૮૨૫

BOMBAY RACES.

THE following Amended Plan of the BOMBAY RACES for 1826, is published for General Information.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, THE 31st of JANUARY 1826.

1ST RACE.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 500 Rupees each, for all Arab Horses, two Miles, 8*st.* 5*lb.* P. P. open till the Saturday previous to the Race.

Three Subscribers.

2D RACE.

A MATCH between Mr. Roberts' G. A. H. Fairplay and Captain Moore's C. A. H. Corinthian Tom, two Miles 8*st.* 7*lb*

3D RACE.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 500 Rupees each, for Arab Horses, that have never started on any course for Cup, Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes, Heats two Miles, 8*st.* 7*lb.* P. P. closed on the 1st Nov, 1825.

Seven Subscribers.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, 3D FEBRUARY 1826.

1ST RACE.

A CUP value 100 Guineas, and the rest in specie, 100 Rupees each Subscriber, for Arab Horses, that have never started on a public Course, Heats 1½ Mile 8*st.* 7*lb.* each, open till the Saturday before the Race.

Twelve Subscribers.

2D RACE.

A MATCH between Mr. E. Elliot's B. A. H. Reveller 7*st.* and Capt. Moore's G. A. H. Fitz-James, 7*st.* 5*lb.* two Miles.

3D RACE.

A MATCH between Captain Smith's C. A. H.——— and Captain Moore's B. A. C. Meteor, 8*st.* 4*lb.* each.

THIRD DAY.

TUESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY 1826.

1ST RACE.

A COLTS' PLATE of Rupees 600 from the Fund, and Rupees 100 each Subscriber, for all Arab Colts, having a Colt's Tooth in their Head on the 10th October 1825. Heats 1½ Miles, weight for age, Byculla Standard.

Colts producing a Certificate under the Signature of the Stewards of any Race Course, that they had a Colt's Tooth on the above date, will be allowed to run for this Plate, but no other certificate will be admitted.

2D RACE.

A MATCH between Mr. Roberts' G. A. H. Fairplay 8*st.* 6*lb.* and Mr. E. Elliot's B. A. H. Reveller 8*st.* 3*lb.* two Miles.

3D RACE.

A PLATE of Rupees 500 from the Fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands, carrying 8*st.* 7*lb.* Heats 1½ Mile and a Distance.

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY 1826.

1ST RACE.

THE BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTION PLATE of £100 from the Fund, and Rupees 100 each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, Byculla Standard, Heats two Miles.

2D RACE.

A PLATE of Rupees 600 from the Fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, Heats two Miles, weight for age, and inches, 14 hands, and aged, carrying 9 stone.

FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY 1826.

THE FORBES'S STAKES of £100 from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, Arab Horses, carrying 9 stone, English Horses 12*lb.* Extra, three Miles.

LADIES' and BACHELORS' PURSE, for all Arab Horses, Rupees ——— and 5 Gold Mo
scriber 8*st.* 7*lb.* H

THE BOMBAY TURF CUP value 100 Guineas, according to its conditions, for all Horses carrying 9 stone, Heats two Miles.

A Plate for the BEATEN HORSES of the season, that have saved their distance, of Rupees 400 from the Fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, to be weighted by the Stewards.

G. MOORE,
Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH OCTOBER 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 321 of 1825.—Lieutenant J. K. Gloag of the 2d Grenadier Regt. Native Infantry having produced a Medical Certificate in proof of the necessity of his proceeding to England for the benefit of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 322 of 1825.—An order by Major Sale, of His Majesty's 4th Dragoons, dated Camp Asubjee, 6th October, directing all reports and returns to be made to Major Gerrans, of the 19th Regt. of Native Infantry, the Senior Officer in the North Districts of Guzerat from the 7th instant, is confirmed by the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 29th Oct. 1825.

No. 323 of 1825.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment.

Ensign W. N. Ralph, of His Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royals, to act as Interpreter in Hindostanee to that Regt. from the 17th instant, until further orders.

No. 324 of 1825.—Captain J. H. Dunsterville, Assistant Commissary General, is permitted to proceed to the Malabar Coast on his private affairs, for a period of three months from the date of his departure.

Bombay Castle, 31st Oct. 1825.

No. 325 of 1825.—Lieutenant Wm. Wade of the 1st European Regiment, having produced a Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Europe for the recovery of his health, the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his departure.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1825.

No. 326 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased in the Judicial Department, to grant leave of absence to Lieutenant Mant, Commanding the Sebundy Corps in the Northern Concan, to proceed to the Deckan on sick certificate for a period of three months, and to appoint Lieutenant Hankes of the 20th Regt. N. I. to act for him during his absence.

Bombay Castle, 3d November 1825.

No. 327 of 1825.—Assistant Surgeon Machell is relieved from the charges of the Medical duties of the Amherst Cruizer and will proceed to Mocha on the Palinurus.

No. 328 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Pierce of the Regiment of Artillery to be Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, vice Lieut. Col. Hodgson, resigned.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

The Deputation appointed at the Meeting held on the 1st instant, to wait on His Excellency Lieut.-General the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES COLVILLE, take this means of notifying, that His Excellency has been pleased to fix on Monday the 21th instant, for the Public Dinner to be given to him. Such Gentleman as may not have seen the paper in circulation, and may be desirous of contributing to the Entertainment, are requested to notify their wishes early to Lieut. Colonel Willis, at the Town Major's Office. The Dinner to be given in Tents on the Esplanade.

Admission Tickets to Subscribers to be had at the Town Major's Office. Dinner on Table at Seven o'clock precisely.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

Nothing of any interest, that we have heard of, has occurred in the political world since our last. No ships have arrived from England, and nothing more has transpired regarding the impending negociations in the territories of His Majesty of Ava. The comet appears to follow its course, undisturbed by the vacillations in the affairs of our little planet, and we are told that its tail, like that of a Highland chieftain, encreases as it approaches the sun, but undergoes, in its departure, a rapid diminution. We, [illegible] not acquainted either with High[illegible] the higher mathematics, [illegible] not necessary to may be occasionally seen, in very dark nights, just peering above the horison.

We are sorry we cannot give in our present number a description of the splendid and enthusiastic farewell party, given to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at Poona, on the 28th ultimo. We expect to be able to give a full account in our next.

A meeting of the friends of Archdeacon Barnes took place at the Chief Secretary's house, on the 1st instant, for the purpose of deciding as to the best and most appropriate manner of marking their respect and esteem for his public character and private worth. We hope to be able to give the proceedings of this very respectable meeting in a future number.

The following extract from the Oriental Quarterly Magazine, which relates to the celebrated city of Bokhara, will be no doubt interesting to many of our readers. The late visit of Mr. Moorcroft to that capital, will throw still further light on the power and political feeling of a Government which has come to be of considerable importance, from its peculiar situation in respect to our Indian possessions and the Empire of Russia.

"The wall of the city of Bokhara is lofty, built of unbaked bricks, and the citadel built of the same materials is situated on a mount within the city on the north side near the Imam gate: it contains many buildings: the gate of the Fort is to the south, and within the gate are sixteen guns and five mortars, all dismounted. A large mosque is situated below the citadel on the west, in which the King himself read the *Khotbeh* and performs the duties of *Pesh Imam*. In front of the gate of the citadel and the mosque there is a bazar. It is called the market of the sandy country: a gibbet is erected in it, on which murderers and highway robbers, and thieves who have thrice committed the crime, are suspended after being put to death according to the law: there is also a market every morning at day break at the Chahar-su, or the square market: the place where it is held being of that form—on three sides there is access, but the fourth is closed, and on that side, books are sold. There are many hot baths in Bokhara, and their use is very general.

There are eighty Colleges in Bokhara, containing from forty to two or three hundred chambers. That of *Kokultash* which is near the gate of *Khajeh Behaud-din*, contains three hundred. There is one *Muderris* to each College, and two pupils in each chamber. The colleges are supported by the rents of the houses and lands attached to them—their revenues vary from 300 to 5,000 Rupees a year; but the King also contributes yearly a portion of the duties, and makes the principal professor an allowance of from five to fifteen *Tilas* per month.

Twelve *cos* from Bokhara on the north runs the river *Kuhek*, which comes from the mountains of *Samarkand* and flows to the N. W.; canals are cut from the river which irrigates the fields and supply canals about the city; every fifteenth day the water is conveyed to the private reservoirs which are filled: the same water supplies the city and fort, and there are no wells. In the rainy season the people use rain water, after which they are extensively subject to the worm in the skin, especially in the leg and knee. Little snow falls in Bokhara, but there is much cold and frost, and the cool weather lasts eight months—the other four are hot and rainy.

The houses of Bokhara are like those of Peshawer; they are built of unbaked bricks and are two or three stories high; the walls are thin and are strengthened with wooden buttresses, the markets are mostly covered in, and there are several *Serais* for the accommodation of merchants, as the *Serai* of *Alem Khan*, where the Hindus from *Shikarpur* and other places alight: the hire of a chamber is one *tila* per month; the Hindu traders pay double duties. They bring Indigo chiefly and Tobacco. Another *Serai* is the *Nogha* 4, where the *Nogay* & other traders put up, the *Nogays* are *Mussulmans* subject to Russia, some of them are resident in Bokhara. There are about 50 druggists' shops in the city; but no physician—the practitioners are all ignorant of the science—and when any medical professor comes along with the merchants from Peshawer or other places, he is held in very high estimation—the most common disease is the *Rishteh* (Guinea worms) and few people are free from it, like colds in Hindustan in the winter season—they are very dexterous in the treatment of it and extract it by incision—as if the head of the *rishteh* be near the wrist and the tail near the elbow, they carry the finger along it, to ascertain its course, and then lay the skin open with a lancet for three or four fingers breadth a little below the head, which they draw back to the place where the incision began—t ey then make another incision of a similar kind, and so proceed gradually till they come to the origin of the worm, and remove it entirely—other complaints are fevers, leprosy, and affections of the bowels. It happens sometimes, that where the physicians have engaged to cure the sick, and the patient has died, the heirs have demanded the price of blood—in that case the king has declared that when the physician knows his profession, he shall be held acquitted: but if he proves an ignoramus he is condemned to pay the usual amercement—these cases are too frequent to be much attended to; but a physician leads but an uncomfortable sort of life in Bokhara.

There are about three hundred officers of the government entitled Amirs and Khans—*Be* is used in general with the term *Mir* and when distinct implies a higher grade as the vizir is called *Hakim Be*: the father of the king was also known by that title—the picked forces of Bokhara are 80,000 horse—but the number of all sorts is above 100,000 who all receive regular pay.

The revenues of Bokhara are derived from three sources—the land tax—the customs, and the tax on unbelievers—the first is collected according to the rates fixed by *Timur*—the second is one on forty—of the value of the goods, but it is levied only once a year, and the merchant who has paid this duty on his merchandize, may transport it where he pleases, without further demand. A [illegible] also levied once a year on all persons [illegible]ks and herds.

[illegible] on all not of the Moham[illegible]d Hindus—it varies [illegible]ad, on males of ma[illegible]

Cabul, and remain only from six months to a year, or sometimes two years; there are none permanently settled. The Jews occupy about 1000 houses in the city near the arsenal gate—they are employed in silk manufactures and dying—or as butchers and in merchandise—this tax is the king's personal property, the rest is entirely appropriated to public purposes.

MIR HYDER is about 35 years of age, he is tall, and well made: he is naturally of a dark complexion, but by the fervour of his religious exercises and fasting every third day throughout the year, as well as by his assiduity in the administration of justice, he looks pale and sallow; and he wears his beard of round cut, and *Usbeki* cap on his head with a turban bound round it like an Arab turban; his dress is a kind of tunic, over which he wears a *jama* and a *kemerband*, with a dagger, and a robe of a brown colour over the whole; his legs are protected by short boots of the kind called here *masahi*—but without heels.

He rises in the middle of the night and reads the prayers of the season, and then pursues moral and religious occupations till day light, when after the prayers of dawn, he gives a lecture to about forty or fifty students on the traditions of the Prophet and an explanation of the Koran. He then takes his place in the court, kneeling on a velvet cushion and receives in the usual form the *Salum Alikum* or the salutations of his courtiers; which is returned by a person appointed to that duty, who replies *Alikum Salam* on the part of the King: in this audience holy men and the teachers of the law sit on the right hand of the King: the Khans on his left: all are on their knees. HAKIN BE remains standing in front of the King: the royal attendants also stand near the King on his left: all the men of the law and *Khans* when they come to court are dressed in precisely the same costume. Those who are newly arrived put on the *Usbek* dress for the introduction: they are met by a mace bearer at the door of the hall of audience, and led towards the King; they stop at some distance and exclaim *Salam Alikum*: they then advance some paces when two servants taking the person by either arm, lead him to within a short distance of His Majesty. If the King present his hand the person kisses it; if he directs him to be seated, the attendants conduct him to a place suited to his rank. On his sitting he pronounces a compliment to the King, and then states what he may wish to represent. Ambassadors are maintained at the King's cost.

After the levee is over and the persons who assisted at it are dismissed, the *Chobdars* announce to all who are collected about the gates every morning, that if they have any representation to make, they may advance, and they are all admitted and made to sit down before the King, who reads their petitions, and pronounces a decision on their cases according to the legal authorities, copies of the principal of which lie on cushions before him. At noon some learned men are admitted to hold disputations in the royal presence, and he not unfrequently takes a part in them. He then acts as *Pesh Imam* for the mid-day prayers, when the investigation of plaint is resumed, and continues till afternoon prayers. The usual occupations are then followed till evening. Evening prayers are said, and some short time afterwards food is taken, the prayers of the night are then repeated, and the King takes his repose, for about a watch and a half (or four hours and a half). If any cause requires a protracted investigation, it is referred to the *Kazi*, who must decide according to the law, through fear of the *Amir*, general familiarity of the people themselves with the laws, and their ready access to the King. The King read all the prayers for the dead himself.

The King has four wives besides slaves, and one son, 16 years old, named TORA SHAH. He has two brothers, NASIRUDDIN KHAN MIR ZAELA, who is at present in *Meshhed*, where he receives an allowance of three tomans a month, from the Prince of Persia, MOHAMMED MIRZA, son of FETTEH ALI, who is governor of Meshhed. The other brother is MOHAMMED HOSEIN KHAN, residing in Shehr Sabz with NEAZ ALI BE—but supported by MIR HYDER. *Shehr Sabez* is a city independent of Bokhara, it is six stages to the north of east from Bokhara, and south by east from Samarkand, 2 stages—amongst the mountains.

The commander of the watch patrols every division of the city during the night, and before he sets out, has the drum beaten, that every one may betake himself home. Every person found in the street after beat of drum, is detained till the morning, and then particularly examined, and treated accordingly.

In the month of November, the *Usbek* and *Butghar* traders arrive at Bokhara, from the Russian territories, and bring the following articles for sale:—Copper, Brass, Iron, Steel, Silver, Mercury, Coral, Cochineal, Candied Sugar, White Paper, Broad Cloths, Flannel, Seal skins and Iron and Japanned vessels.

In January, the traders to Russia, taking with them Cotton, Cloth, and Thread, coarse Chintzes, Shawls, Keracul Sheep Skins.

Russia is two months journey from Bokhara north inclining to west—the road lies across the *Sihon* which is frozen over in winter,, and the caravans cross it upon the ice: the country beyond it is desart, and the *Kazzak* tribes, who occupy the tract, live wholly upon the produce of their flocks.

From Bokhara, the Cabul merchants take Horses, Horse Cloths, Copper, *Jamas* of various patterns, and Brocades, Silver, Turquoises, Coral, Silk, Tea, Porcelain, Silk Handkerchiefs, *Chirras*.

From Cabul and the Punjab, the following articles come to Bokhara, Shawls, Turbans, Handkerchiefs, Chintzes, Sugar, coarse and refined, Turmerick, round Pepper, and Law Books.

There is no fixed rate of exchange with Bokhara, but bills are procurable from the Hindus of *Shikarpur*, on their agents at Bokhara, at a considerable premium, 20 or 25 per cent. If a person carry coin, he loses immensely, owing to its not being current: he loses less if he buy bullion at Cabul, and take it to Bokhara, but that is unprofitable, as gold and Silver are cheap at the latter place, and the Hindu merchants buy it to a large amount, and send it on Camels to Punjab. On this account, bullion and money are rarely sent from Cabul, and goods only are remitted.

The prices of articles at Bokhara are as follows:-

Wheat,	one maund	15 *Tangas.*
Flour,	one maund	18 *Tangas.*
Barley,	one maund	14 *Tangas.*
Juwar,	one maund	12 *Tangas.*
Fine Rice,	one maund	3 *Tilas.*
Meat,	one charek	1 *Tanga.*
Sheeps' Tails...	one charek	1 *Tanga.*
Ghee,	one charek	4 *Tanga.*
Fuel,	an ass load	1 *Tanga.*
Fodder for a [illegible]	24 hours,	½ *Tanga.*

Copper [illegible] are weighed with stone weights, o[illegible] 27,392 Miskals of gold [illegible] Rupees, or 3 ma[illegible]

The Bokhara maund contains 16 weight of two half seers:—

2 Half seer	contain	4 chareks
1 Half seer	contains	2 chareks.
1 Charek	contains	2 nimchehs.
1 Nimcheh	contains	2 nim nimcheh.
1 Nim nimcheh	contains	10 Miskal Stone.
	weight or 53½	Miskals of gold.

HAKIM AMIR or MIR HYDER has adopted the title of *Amir al momenin*. His father SHAH MURAD BE was entitled *Wali Niami*,: he is of the *Munkid* tribe of *Uzbeks* and his grandfather KHODAYAR ATALIK was a celebrated warrior who first obtained the rank of *Atalik*: *Atalik* means viceroy or representative of the Prince.

A grandson of KHODAYAR named RAHIM KHAN, the cousin of MIR HYDER'S father hastened to Bokhara on the death of NADIR SHAH, and sent a fictitious order to the Governor of the Citadel named ABUL FAIZ KHAN to abandon the fortress, the governor having in obedience to the supposed mandate quitted the place, it was seized by RAHIM KHAN, and ABUL FAIZ KHAN was thrown into confinement. Several of the neighbouring Chiefs prepared to take part with ABUL FAIZ KHAN when the usurper put him to death and raised his son ABDUL MOMIN a child seven years old, to the *Mesned*, by the title of *Khan*, whilst he professed to be only *Atalik*.—he also married the daughter of ABUL FAIZ KHAN. In this manner six years and a half passed away, by which time ABDUL MOMIN, being a youth, several of his adherents undertook to put RAHIM KHAN to death. At a dinner to which he was invited by the Prince, he was fired at by a person stationed privately for the purpose; the ball lodged in his cap, but he escaped, and the attendants of the Prince were immediately slain by his followers. Six months afterwards, having led ABDUL MOMIN KHAN to the edge of a well, some of the people threw the lad into it—when he had been long enough under water, the body was drawn up. The direct line of ABUL FAIZ KHAN being thus extinct, RAHIM KHAN assumed the title of *Khan*, and Governed Bokhara for two years and a half: he left no children, and DAUD BE, one of his slaves, taking upon himself temporary authority, invited DANIEL BE, the Uncle of RAHIM *Khan*, who resided in *Kazimna* to succeed to the *Mesned*. He declined the title of *Khan*, and relinquished it to ABULGHAZI KHAN, son of IBRAHIM SULTAN, a descendant of JENGHER KHAN, retaining however, the territory of Bokhara. IBRAHIM SULTAN was the Nephew of REJEB MOHAMMED KHAN, the enemy of ABUL FAIZ KHAN and a descendant of ABDULLAH KHAN. After the death of DANIEL BE his son MORAD BE succeeded and continued for two years to acknowledge the nominal supremacy of ABULGHAZI KHAN, but after the period he exacted a formal grant of the territory from that chief, and disregarding the title of *Khan*, procured a sened from the Sultan of *Rûm*, appointing him his viceroy, and adopted the title of *Weli Niumi*: the rank that was granted by the Sultan of *Rûm* to MORAD BE, was that of KURCHI BASHI: that to MIR HYDER is *Mir Akhor Bashi*: but the real nature of these dignities I could not exactly ascertain. After the death of MORAD BE his son MIR HYDER succeeded, and at first had impressed upon his son *Sayid Amir Hyder Padshak Ghazi*: he applied for the confirmation of his authority to the court of *Rûm*, and adopted all the insignia of sovereignty. At the end of two years he laid the state of Sultan aside, and imitated the unpretending style of his father, assuming the title of *Amir al Momanin*. In 1813, he had resigned 18 years, and has proved himself in every respect a prudent, just, pious, and able Prince: he is, however, somewhat capricious and hasty towards those about his person, and when displeased, disgraces, or even puts them to death without any investigation.

MIR HYDER is the son of SHEMS-BAN-AIM, the daughter of ABUL FAIZ KHAN: after the death of RAHIM KHAN this lady was married by MORAD BE, and their progeny was the present sovereign.

ABUL FAIZ KHAN was Sultan of Bokhara 40 years the sovereignty was acquired by his ancestor BAKI MOHAMMED KHAN a descendant of JANGEZ KHAN After the downfall of ABDULLAH KHAN the sovereignty descended to WALI MOHAMMED KHAN: but he becoming suspected of adhering to the *Rafzi* Sect was expelled, and BAKI MOHAMMED raised to the mesned in his stead.

BAKI MOHAMMED resided in *Aferin Kuneed*, a place near Samarkand. IMAM KULI KHAN his son attacked and captured Meshhed: he married the daughter of the Governor a Sayid, and had by her REZA MOHAMMED KHAN, and the family thence assumed the title of Sayid. IMAM KULI KHAN reigned 40 years. ABUL FAIZ KHAN the son of REZA MOHAMMED, reigned 16 years: when he abdicated in favour of his brother SULTAN KULI KHAN, and set off on a pilgrimage to Mecca: he died on the road. SULTAN KULI KHAN had three sons, of whom ABDULLAH KHAN succeeded his father and reigned 14 years: he was an active and restless Prince, and having displeased his *Usbek* followers, was killed by them—at the *Eidgah* in Bokhara. He was succeeded by his son, [illegible]LAIZ KHAN MOHKIM KHAN. Another son SULTAN KULI KHAN, was made King of Balkh in the life time of his father, until he was attacked and slain by *Mahmud Khan*, the son of BEG MURA UZBEK of *Kattaghan*, who seized upon Balkh. ABDULLAH KHAN revenged his Uncle's death, and expelled and slew the invader."

The Lady Kenneway, we understand, sails for England to-morrow, and the Dorothy, Captain Garnock, will take her departure for the same destination on Monday.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following correspondence.

To F. H. JOHNSTON, Esq. *Commanding the Ship Caledonia.*

DEAR SIR,

Our short voyage being now near its close, we are desirous to convey to you the feelings with which we leave your ship. We do it thus unitedly and publicly, not as a matter of form in compliance with a practice much adopted, but, as the best way in our power of acquainting you with our heartfelt sentiments.

The anxiety you have invariably displayed to make every one pleased and happy; your kind, polite, and in every respect liberal conduct towards ourselves; but especially your unremitted attentions to the comfort of the seapoys and families (in whose crowded state kindness less active [illegible] severing than your [illegible] wo[illegible]led in cre[illegible] ost grateful

With the most cordial wishes for your prosperity and happiness,

We remain, Dear Sir,

Very sincerely your's,

(Signed) GEO. MIDFORD, *Lieut. Col. 3d Regt.*
J. G. MOYLE, *Surgeon 3d Regiment*,
C. F. ELDERTON, *Lieutenant Ditto*,
E. W. JONES, *Ditto Ditto*,
C. JOHNSON, *Ditto Ditto*,
GEO. CANDY, *Ditto Ditto*,
J. D. HALLETT. *Ensign, Ditto*,
PEAT, *Engineers*,
NEVILLE, *1st Grenadier Regt.*
GEDDES, *Ditto Ditto.*

Caledonia, 10*th Oct.* 1825.

To LIEUT. COL. MIDFORD, and Officers of the 3d Regiment.

Dear Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and in reply permit me to assure you that nothing could be more flattering than the eulogium which you have been pleased to pass on my conduct, during the passage to Mandavie.

It has always been my object to meet the wishes of every individual, and having on this occasion accomplished them, to the perfect satisfaction of every one, I cannot but add that I feel highly gratified. Under this impression I shall bid you farewell, wishing you all the success that can accrue from the ensuing campaign.

I remain, Dear Gentlemen,
Your very obdt. and faithful servt.
F. H. JOHNSTON.

Mandavie, 11*th Oct.* 1825.

ARRIVALS.—Captain J. G. Richards 11th Regt.
Assist. Surgeon A. G. Montifiore, 1st B. E. Regt.
Ensign J. G. Gordon, 19th Reginent,
Lieutenant and Adjutant Parkinson, 22d Regt.
Lieutenant E. Mills, 19th Regt.
Assist. Surgeon J. Pringle, 22d Regt.
Ensign S. J. Stevens, 21st Regt.
Ensign D. Graham, 19th Regt.
Lieutenant W. Warrington, 6th Regt.
Captain J. W. Watson, Artillery,
Lieutenant W. P. Phips, 22d Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Veterinary Surgeon I. Timm, 4th Light Dragoons.
Ensign J. T. Foster, 15th Regiment N. I.
Assistant Surgeon A. Tawse, Civil Service.
Lieutenant G. Thornton, 19th Regiment.
Ensign S. J. Stevens, 21st Regiment.
Ensign H. Aston, 10th Regiment.
Major E. Hardy, H. Artillery.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—October 30th Ship Cauderbux, Syrang Hazee Mahomed, from Surat 27th Instant.

DEPARTURES.—October 30th Persian Ship Nasserath Shaw Naquedah Hajee Ebrahim, to Bengal.

Nov. 3d Ship Bombay Castle, Captain William Durant, to China.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—October 16th, Ship Kingston, Capt. Bowen, from London 13th June.

DEPARTURES.—October 14th, Arab Ship Amid Bux, Capt. B. De Souza, for Jaffnapatam.

16th, H. C. Chartered Ship Malcolm, Captain James Eyles, for London.

Do. Ship Earl Kellie, Captain R. Edwards, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Golconda, Captain G. Young, for Rangoon.

Do. H. M. Ship Champion, Captain————, for Rangoon.

17th, Brig Maria, Captain D. Thomas, for Calcutta,

19th, Brig Louisa, Captain R. Harris, for Cuddalore and West Coast.

Do. H. C. Transport Ship Sir Thomas Munro, Capt. E. E. Arthur for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Hibernia, Capt. R Gillies, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Aurora, Capt. P. Earl, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Commodore Hayes, Capt. L. H. Moncrief, for Rangoon.

21st, Ship Kingston, Capt. Bowen, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—October 11th Ship Nerbudda, G. Wallace, from Cheduba 29th September.

Ditto Cabrass, Nacoda, from Muscat 14th September.

13th. Ship William Miles, S. Beadle, from England 16th May and Madras 2d October.

14th. Arab Ship Tauje, D. Stirling, from Bombay 11th and Alepee 25th September.

15th. Ship Elizabeth, J. Mackenzie, from Madras 1st and Masulipatam 3d October.

16th. Ship Columbia, J. Chapman, from Liverpool 1st June and Madeira 1st July.

French Schooner Mauritius, Ligour, from Rangoon 26th September.

Passengers per Nerbudda:—Captain Anderson, 16th Madras N. I.; Lieutenant Cooper, 3d Extra Regt. in charge of Invalids; Lieutenant Collins, 4th Bengal N. I.; and 110 Invalids.

Per William Miles, from London:—Mrs. W. B. Bayley; Mrs. Pattle; Mrs. Govan; Miss. Sneyd; Miss Campbell; Miss Wheatley; Miss Fergusson; Miss Anna Fergusson; Miss Leycester; Henry Millett, Esq. C. S.; William Henry Woodcock, Esq. Writer; A. Spiers, Esq. Ditto; Messrs. A., G., and E. Master, Cadets.

From Isle de France:—Mrs. Saunders; and two Children; Miss Eliza Saunders; and C. Saunders, Esq. Merchant.

Per Tauje:—Mrs. Stirling and Child.

Per Elizabeth, from Cochin:—Mr. Hill and two Children.

From Madras:—Messrs. W. J. Duncan, H Erving and H. Miller.

Per Columbia, from Liverpool:—Miss Rushton; Mrs. Eliza Ann Samey; Mrs. Swan; Mr. Swan, Missionary; Mr. T. Samey, Merchant; and J. M. Gledstane, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—October 10th Schooner Dhaull, G. Blaxland, for the Eastward and China.

October 12th Ship Edward Strettell, R. Crow, for Arracan.

Ditto Francis Charlotte, J. Canning, for Rangoon.

Spoke the Duke of Bedford, 5th June; homeward-bound, Lat. 48. 41' 12' W.

16th. French Brig Buffon, A. Garnot, for Bordeaux.

Ditto Larkins, H. R. Wilkinson, and Coromandel, Thomas Boyce, for London.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Broach, on the 20th September last, the the Lady of Wm. Stubbs, Esq. Acting Judge, of a Son and heir.

On the 3d inst. the wife of Mr. John Femandes of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Chanda near Nagpore, on the 2d of October, the Infant Daughter of Asssistant Surgeon A. Montgomery, Bombay Medical Establishment.

On the 22d ult. Pestonjee Eduljee, Chief Interpreter of the Maharatta and Guzerattee Language to the Honorable the late Recorder's Court of Bombay, aged 67 years and five months. He had been a man of the most pious disposition, and retired from the Service but a short time before his death, to consecrate the remainder of his days to his Creator, with prayers that terminated with his life. He has left a disconsolate widow and three grand-children to deplore his death, and his loss is deservedly regretted by a large circle of Friends.

At Kutch Mandavie, on Wednesday the 26th October, in the 56th year of his age, at his Residence Sayah Mahomed Audut, one of the most respectable Natives of that Place. Sayah Mahomed Audut had extensive dealings here and at Kutch, and was Contractor of horses to the Madras Remount Department at this Place. After having Spent some years at Bombay, he had returned to his Native Land to enjoy a repose from the toils attendant on those of his pursuit leaving here his Sons to act for him, but death which Sways its Sceptre every where frustrated his design, by cutting short his career in life. Sayah Mahomed Audut as a friend was affectionate, and as a Companion agreeable and condescending, and although a favorite of fortune, without those supercilious airs which wealth generally makes the possessor assume over his less fortunate Brethren. He lived respected among his neighbours, and died regretted by his freinds and relatives, of whom he has left a numerous circle behind to bewail his irreparable loss.

On Tuesday, the 1st November, at the house of Mr. J. A. Tomlinson, Mr. Sub-Conductor Nicholson, of the Commissariat Department, aged 38 years.

HE DIED,
AS EVERY BRAVE MAN WILL,
CALMLY.
HE DIED,
AS EVERY GOOD MAN WILL,
BLESSING HIS FAMILY.
HE DIED,
AS EVERY CHRISTIAN WILL,
WITH PERFECT RESIGNATION.

At the Presidency, on the morning of the 3d inst. Captain Gilbert Melville, 1st Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry. This gentleman had arrived only three weeks from his native country, to return to that service in which he had passed sixteen years of his life, much to his honor as a public servant, whilst his associates looked to a renewal of that friendship for which he was to much distinguished. By his Brother Officers he will be long and most deservedly regretted, as well as by all who knew him. The high respect paid to his remains will be some consolation to his friends, if only as a proof with what feelings all ranks regarded him.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Quilon, on the 10th October, at the House of Colonel Daly, by the Reverend C. Jeaffreson, B. A. Capt. L. Wendworth, Watson, 17th Regiment, to Mrs. Eliza Macleod.

BIRTHS.—At Port Louis, Isle of France, on the 1st September, the Lady of Captain T. C. Squires, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 11th Oct. the Lady of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Searle, of a Daughter,

At New Town, Vepery, on Friday, the 21st October, Mrs. R. Engels, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 20th of April, on board the H. C. Ship Asia, Captain Balderston, homeward bound, Charles Theophilus, fourth Son of Thomas Boilfaus, Esq. Madras Civil Service, aged 11 months and 23 days.

At Prome, on the 17th of July, after a short illness of 12 days, Mr. Sub-Conductor J. Merrin, of the Madras Ordnance Department.

At Engoodoor, Masulipatam, on the morning of the 4th October at 4 o'clock A. M. of a Dropsy, in the 52d year of his age, Rajestree Roy Pratapa Wunt, otherwise Subnevees Antanah Puntooloo, a respectable and highly esteemed Native of that place. The loss of this good man has involved his family, as well as his connexions, dependants and friends in the greatest pain and sorrow—his career was brilliant, his talents powerful, his accomplishments and learning were of the same height, while his abilities in every branch of diplomatic and other public and private affairs were unequalled—he was a master of Gentoo, English Persian and Hindoostanee, and his eloquence in those langauges is beyond expression—He was of late a Counsellor and friend to their Highnesses the Nabob and Rajah Vassereddy Venkatadry Naldoo Beader, as well as many other Zemindars by whom he was much beloved and respected.---The title of Roy Peatapa Wunt was conferred on him by His late majesty Shah Allum. Emperor of Hindoostan at the recommendation and intercession of His late Highness the Nabob Roostoom Jah Bahader.---He had a good fortune during his existence, which he gained by his own exertions and ability; he was much esteemed by all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him; his loss will long be remembered in the world---thus he ended his days leaving a circle of relations and friends to bemoan his irreparable and ever to be lamented loss.---These few lines were inserted as a last tribute to perpetuate his amiable character in the world, which he had so handsomely gained by his good conduct and the good will of the people in general.

At Tanjore, on the morning of the 9th Oct. at the House of Captain Tweedie Arthur Richard, the only Son of A. B. Peppin, Esq. Garrison Surgeon of Trichinopoly, aged 2 years and 5 months.

At New Town, Cuddalore, on Monday, the 17th Oct. of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Daniel De Vaz, who was employed for many years in the Office of the Principal Collector in the Southern Division of Arcot.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Meerut on the 27th September, by the Reverend Dr. Fisher, Serjeant Samuel White, Regiment School Master of the Horse Brigade, to Miss Margaret Fairly.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 5th October, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Thomason, Captain John Hudson, to Miss Jane Caroline Williams, third Daughter of the late Robert Williams, Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Penang, on Monday morning, the 18th July, the Lady of E. Wilkinson, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Fredericksnagor, on the 1st October, Mrs Rose Nicholas, the Wife of Mr. M. Nicholas, of a on.

At Patna, on Saturday, the 1st October, Mrs. Samuel DaCosta, of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 2d October, the Lady of Lieut. Cureton, of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 3d October, the Lady of Lieut. Edward Wintle of a Son.

On the 4th October, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel George Herbert Gall, Commanding at Keirah, of a Son.

At Cuttack, on the 8th October, Mrs. R. C. Faithfull, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 10th October, Mrs. Ewin, the Wife of Mr. W. Ewin, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 10th October, Mrs. James Robertson, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 11th October, Mrs. G. R. Gardener, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the night of the 11th October, Mrs. T Rutledge, of a Son.

At Allipore, on the 13th October, the Lady of Lieutenant Hickey,, of a Son.

At Chandernagore, on the 13th October, the Lady of J. G. Verlough, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 14th October, Mrs. L. Rebeiro, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At the house of Captain Babington, A. A. General F. Force, Doab, in the Fort of Belgaum, on the 2d Setember, Captain Charles Warre, of the Artillery, in Charge of the G. Troop Horse Brigade.

At Calcutta, on the 14th September, Mrs. Maria Moran, aged 38 years.

At Samulcottah, on Saturday morning, the 17th September, the infant Son and only Child of Lieutenant and Mrs. Henry Mimardiere, (and Grand-son of the Reverend William Harcourt, L. L. D. of Ewell, Surrey,) aged 3 months and 15 days.

At Bellary, on the 22d September, George, the second Child of Lieutenant John Metcalfe, Fort Adjutant at that Station, aged 14 months and a half.

At Garden Reach, on the 5th October, Lieutenant James Greene, of the Artillery.

At Calcutta, on the 9th October, Rev. J. Gottlieb Albrecht, Missionary, aged 27 years.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 10th October, at the House of Captain Probyn, Mr. Philip Drayer, Midshipman of the Honorable Company's Ship Minerva, aged 19 years.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 10th October, Mr. G. H. Swaine, aged 21 years and 9 months.

At Bhowanypore, on the night of the 10th October, of an enlarged spleen, Mr. Richard Strellic Sinkinson.

At Calcutta, on the 11th October, Mrs. Lucy Bagshaw, the Lady of John Bagshaw, Esq. aged 26 years.

At Calcutta, on the 11th October, Mr. Daniel Moran, aged 37 years.

At Calcutta, on the 12th October, Mr. George Hayes, House and Coach-Builder, aged 28 years.

At Arracan, (precise date unknown,) Mr. Cove, Chief Officer of the Caroline,---Mr. Waghorn, Ditto Research,---and Mr Lamb, Ditto Volunteer.

At Calcutta, on the 12th October, Mr. W. Mackoy formerly Keeper of the Jail of the Court of Requests,

Madras Intelligence.

OCTOBER 21, 1825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

6 per Cent. Paper 26 per Cent. Prem.
Old 5 ,, 1 ,, ,, ,,
New 5 ,, par. ,, ,, ,,

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 9½ at 3 months sight.
,, ,, 1 | 10 at 6 Do. do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

His Majesty's 45th Regiment of Foot, and volunteers and recruits for H. M.'s Regiments embarked on Saturday on the transport Ships *Golconda* and *Earl Kellie*.

To-morrow morning the 1st Regiment N. I. under Lieutenant Colonel Nixon, embarks on the transport Ships *Hibernia*, *Aurora* and *Sir Thomas Munro*: and early on Thursday *Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Stewart*, who has been appointed to the Command of a Brigade of Madras Troops, embarks on *The Commodore Hayes*, with the right wing of the 32d Regiment under Captain Palmer. The left wing of the 32d is ready for embarkation, we understand, whenever ships can be prepared to receive it.---Also the head quarters and two complete squadrons of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, with 450 men from the Infantry Recruiting Depot. Lieut. Colonel Stewart's Brigade consists of the 1st and 32d Regiments and embarks upwards of 1900 muskets---Captain Smith of the 1st is appointed the Major of Brigade.

The other departures since our last reports have been the Brig *Belle Alliance*, for Ceylon, the ship *Ahmed Bux* for the same destination---and the Brig *Jessy* for the Northern Ports.

[*Gov. Gaz. October* 18.

The flag staff of Fort St. George was struck on Saturday last according to annual custom, preparatory to the boisterous weather expected at this time of the year.

It appears that the *Neptune*, Captain Cumberledge, sailed from Portsmouth on the same day with the *James Sibbald*---the arrival of which ship at Bombay we announced on Tuesday.

The troops mentioned in our Supplement of Tuesday embarked early yesterday on board the Transports *Hibernia*, *Sir Thomas Munro* and *Aurora*; the ships were under weigh before noon.

The Brigs *Moira* and *Louisa* have sailed since our last report.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL BOWSER, *Commanding the Army in Chief*, is expected to reach the Presidency to-morrow morning.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Madras Literary Society held a General Meeting at the College on Saturday last the 15th Instant, when the *Honorable* HENRY SULLIVAN GRÆME, *Esq.* was unanimously elected President in the room of Sir CHARLS GREY.

As a mark of the high estimation in which the Society held the services and talents of their late *President*, they unanimously elected him to the Office of *Honorary President to the Institution*.

SIR RALPH PALMER, and SIR ROBERT COMYN, joined the Society, and were respectively nominated to the Offices of *Vice Presidents*.

This day and to-morrow being native holidays, no business will be transacted at the Government Bank.

We understand Mrs. Colonel Pollock and her Daughter, landed from the *Lady Nugent*, and remained at Madeira on account of the health of the latter; and that letters from Mrs. Pollock brought on the *Sir Edward Paget* to the Cape, and forwarded by the *Champion*, have been received.

[*Govt. Gaz. October* 20.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs. As.	15th October, 1825.	Rs. As.	SELL
Premium	27 8	Remittable Loan 6 P.Ct.	26 8	Premium.
Discount	0 6 5	Per Cent Loan 1822-23	0 12	Discount.
Ditto	0 4 4	Per Cent Loan 1824-25	0 8	Ditto

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Approved Private Bills and Notes discount at.....6 0 per cent.
Government and Salary Bills Ditto....5 0 "
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 2 Months certain.....5 8 "

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London 6 Months sight, 2*s* 0*d*. a 2*s*. 1*d*. per *Sa. Rs*
Madras 30 Days Ditto, 94 a 98 *Sa. Rs* per 100 Mad. Rs.
Bombay ditto ditto, 98 *Sa. Rs.* per 100 Bombay Rs.
Bank Shares, *Premium* 4000 to 4700.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 14th October 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Doctor Daunt, of His Majesty's 44th Regiment, now on Leave of Absence at Calcutta, on Sick Certificate, having offered to afford Medical Aid to the Detachment of Troops destined for the Upper Provinces, under the command of Captain Stevenson, the Commander in Chief avails himself of the Doctor's Services, and is accordingly pleased to appoint him to the Medical Charge of the same, during its progress hence to Dinapore, where he is to be relieved under the Orders of the General Officer Commanding at that Station, and will return to Calcutta as soon as practicably convenient.

Lieutenant Wrottesley, of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, whose appointment on the Personal Staff of the late Commander in Chief, ceased on the 6th Instant, has Leave of Absence from the 7th October to the 24th December 1825, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

Brigadier General Morrison's Division Order of the 11th April last, appointing Assistant Surgeon Stark, M. D. His Majesty's 44th Regiment, to the Medical Charge of His Majesty's 54th Foot, is Confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Leave of Absence granted by Brigadier General Morrison to Captain Mandillion, His Majesty's 54th Regiment, to proceed to the Presidency on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for Five Weeks from date of Embarkation, is Confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned;

31st Regiment---Major Tovey, from date of Embarkation, for two years, to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

47th Regiment---Captain Pickard, from date of Embarkation, for Two Years, to Europe on Medical Certificate.

47th Regiment---Lieutenant and Adjutant McCarthy, from date of Embarkation, for Two Years, to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 15th October, 1825.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions, by Brevet, in the Army serving in the East Indies:

To be Generals in the Army.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Affleck, Bart, of the 16th Light Dragoons, 27th May, 1825.

Lieutenant-General Lord William Caveudish Bentinck, G. C. B. of the 11th Light Dragoons, Ditto.

Lieutenant-General the Honorable Henry George Grey of the 15th Light Dragoons, Ditto.

Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir Edw. Paget, G. C. B. of the 28th Regiment, Ditto.

Lieutenant-General Stapleton, Lord Combermere G. C. B. of the 3d Light Dragoons, Ditto.

To be Lieutenant-General in the Army.

Major-General Michael Head of the 13th Liht Dragoons, Ditto.

To be Major-Generals in the Army.

Colonel Francis Newbery, of the 16th Light Dragoons, 27th May, 1825.

Colonel James Charles Dalbiac, of the 4th Light Dragoons, Ditto.

Colonel Thomas Hawker, of the 13th Light Dragoons, Ditto.

Colonel Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, of the 13th Foot, Ditto.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by S...
PRABHOO, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort...
...ADVERTISEMENTS AND ...ES OF INTELLIGENCE W...
...bers about ... Stations, are requ... Notice thereof to the P...

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COUR

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1825.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

Colonel Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B., of the 38th Foot, Ditto.

Colonel Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart. on the Half Pay of the 17th Foot, Ditto.

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Hamilton, of the 30th Regiment, Ditto.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Ximenes, of the 45th Regiment. Ditto.

Lieutenant-Colonel Michael McCreagh, of the 13th Regiment, Ditto.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Major Thomas Evans, of the 38th Regiment, Ditto.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captain William Parry Yule, of the 48th Foot, 27th May, 1825.

Captain Cicil Bishopp, of the 14th Foot, Ditto.

Captain Thomas Backhouse, of the 47th Foot, Ditto.

Captain Richard Cust, of the 31st Foot, Ditto.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, A. G.

Private letters received by the latest Ships from England speak of the arrival of the Marquess of HASTINGS in London, as having excited some bustle in Leadenhall street. A demand of explanation, by the Noble Lord, from a gentlemen of high official rank at the India House, is alluded to: and it is added, that the remarks, imputed to this gentleman in the Newspapers, were stated by him to be incorrect, or at least incomplete, as the reporters forgot to equalify them with "as a statesman," when they made the gentleman in question assert, that the Noble Marquess "had compromised his character." This explanation was, of course, received as satisfactory, on the principle, that every one has a right to deliver his opinion on the statesmanlike abilities of public men. Whether or not a different result from that, which was lately obtained at the India House, is looked for, now that Lord Hastings is on the spot to meet enquiry, we cannot pretend to say; but our friends write us, that a strong disposition is shewn, to throw as much of the responsibility to this side of the Cape as possible. The same letters speak positively of the tide of public opinion in England running more and more strongly against the issue of the late proceedings at the India House: and it is added on authority, on which, we think, we may rely, that the Court of Directors have given leave to Mr. LAMB, one of the partners in the late House of Palmer and Co. to return to India, to assist in bringing about some settlement of its affairs.

There is no point on which a Company of Merchants are or ought to be, more touchy than on that of the expence incurred in the management of their affairs; and we, therefore, hear without surprize of the lamentation in Leadenhall-street over the direction, which the surplus revenue of their Eastern domains has been constrained to take, by the occurrence of events, which it is perhaps more easy to regret, that to have avoided. The most superficial survey of our Indian Empire ought, however, to satisfy us of the wisdom of lying in a store of the sinews of war, while the day of peace lasts, and being at all times prepared to meet the exigencies we may expect. It is indeed, peculiarly unfortunate for the claims of the Company that the coffers so amply replenished under Lord HASTINGS' Government, should have been subjected to the drain of war, at the present period. Had peace continued, and the revenue gone on exceeding the [illegible]diture more and more every year, until [illegible]al of strength between the Company and [illegible]ublic arrived, for the renewal of the [illegible]er, the triumph of the former would have [illegible] more likely. As matters however have [illegible]d out, the enemies of the monopoly will [illegible]oubt be furnished with an argument, of [illegible] they well know how to avail themselves; [illegible] do we see how it is to be very satis[illegible]y answered, unless the treasures of His [illegible]n Footed Majesty are found able to re[illegible]e the expence of the war, or the revenue [illegible]erived from his country, should we add [illegible]rt of it to our old dominions, be found [illegible]ntly prolific to make up the deficit—nei[illegible] which consummations, we fear, is likely [illegible]btained.

[*John Bull, October* 13.

[illegible]have received from an active and patrio[illegible]enian Gentleman some papers, contain[illegible]respondence and proposals for the es[illegible]nt of an Armenian College in London. [illegible] papers from their length we cannot [illegible]ately publish, but hope in the course of two or three days, to give them in three portions to the public.—We shall take that opportunity of recommending the plan to the patronage and support of the Armenian nation in India, and to all individuals anxious for the propagation of sound Christian Instruction in Asia.—We hope that our brother Journalists will draw the public attention to this patriotic and benevolent scheme.

[*Ben. Hur. October* 13.

We have had no additional information from the seat of war. If the weather at Arracan has been as hot as it has been here within the last three or four days, we fear the oppressive effect upon troops already much weakened by sickness, will be very prejudicial. The troops are, we understand, now supplied with every requisite in the way of food and clothing abundantly; though, according to the statement of our Correspondent of last Monday, at the commencement of the rains, the supply of clothing and food was considered insufficient;---perhaps *inefficient* would be the more proper word; for we never heard that there was a *want* of food, but that the food furnished to a portion of the troops was not sufficiently nutritive. As interesting in a scientific, no less than a moral point of view, we trust the proceedings of the Committee of Enquiry at Arracan will be published. If the sickness depends entirely upon the noxious climate of Arracan, the sooner the place is evacuted the better. We should imagine that the impression with Government is not, that climate alone is the cause, else would the troops not be kept there still.

When our Govt. some years ago, sent a small force against Sumbulpoor most dreadful sickness broke out amongst the Sepoys, and the men were carried off rapidly, while the survivors were reduced to the utmost verge of emaciation and debility. The causes appeared to us then to have been principally want of proper shelter, and deficiency of nutritive food. The Sepoys, in the first instance, were principally fed on *rice*, which is not a nutritive diet. The water was also much blamed, and with reason. We have heard the water at Arracan much praised, and the troops are sufficiently well sheltered; but no doubt in making their cantonments they must of course have been considerably exposed.

If Arracan is to be permanently retained at all risks, we hope as general a clearance of jungle as possible will take place.

Perhaps in fixed encampments the *amusement* of the men is not sufficiently attended to. When the weather should be favorable would it not be advisable to encourage envigorating sports and gymnastic exercises, cricket, football, racket, wrestling; and when, on the other hand, the weather could not permit of it, they might fence, box with the gloves, or even play bush pin—in short, any thing to prevent *ennui* and despondency. They might too, occasionally, have a theatrical representation got up. All this, we are convinced, would be likely to prevent that state of mind which inevitably affects the corporeal system, predisposing it to sickness from causes that in a more buoyant state of animal spirits, it might successfully resist. After all, gaieti de cœur is the true *vis medicatrix naturæ*.

[*The India Gaz. October* 13.

Bhurtpore.---Letters have been received from Bhurtpore, which state that DOORJUN SAUL, and his brother, MADHOO SING, have had a serious action in the field, in which many lives were lost on both sides. The troops of the latter were compelled to quit the scene of conflict, and took shelter within the walls of Kamur, which was immediately beseiged by DOORJUN SAUL, who had brought up battering guns against it. The firing had commenced when the last accounts came away.

The report from Bhurtpore received to day is dated the 4th.---It appears that on the 2d MADHOO SING's troops sallied from the Fort of Kamur, drove DOORJUN SAUL's troops from their batteries, and killed about three hundred men with a loss of fifty on their own side.---The troops of DOORJUN SAUL, are said not to be hearty in his cause.

[*Govt. Gaz. October* 13.

In the *Weekly Messenger* of yesterday morning there is a most harrowing account of the miseries suffered by the poor creatures who crowded to Juggernauth, to attend the Satannic festival of the Ruth Jahtra. It is humiliating to read of such things. They are degrading to us as men, and derogatory to our character as Christian masters of the country. And is it possible that yearly such and similar scenes occur, that thousands perish of starvation and disease, while others are trodden to death? Yes, it is quite true, but do not the Brahmins fatten, do not the whily heartless priests who squeeze the last rupee out of the hands of their poor victims, do not they profit by this system?---Yes, and they will retort a charge, that they alone do not profit by it---but enough, we dare not pursue a subject that is fraught with "the price of blood." It appears that the concourse of people this year has been enormous. Government ordered money and medicines to be distributed to the most distressed; the cost of this could not be very great, considering that two lacs and a half are said to have been realised at the gate by the European who sat there---for whom is not said, but we presume for the Government. The abstraction of such vast masses of people must be very injurious to the general prosperity of the places and tracks whence they issue, unless India in general be considered as too populous. In such a case Juggernauth is by no means a bad machine for thinning the ranks a little. When we remember, however, the many spaces that lie waste, where a teeming soil would soon reward the efforts of the industrious, we cannot help thinking that the population could be distributed more judiciously than by a long and deadly pilgrimage to Juggernauth, were the journey merely dependent upon those convictions of mere necessity, which lead to emigration, instead of the blind zeal of a flagitious superstition.

In consequence of heavy falls of rain which came on much sooner than was expected, many fell a sacrifice to the inclemency of the weather. Cholera broke out among them, and the dying were seen with the dead for pillows, while the carrion birds have even been seen feeding on the yet living miserable beings, who had not strength to frighten them away! Pestilence, famine, and a murderous superstition, were united against the wretched multitude. The scene is too horrible to contemplate even in imagination; what then must it have been in reality? "In every street," (observes the writer whom we quote) "every corner and open space, in fact wherever "you turned your eyes, the dead and the dy-"ing met your sight." They appeared, in a word, to crowd into every hole and corner for shelter from the deluging rains, but in vain. Houses to recover them there were none. Surprised we are that this matter has not been more considered; lines of sheds around Juggernauth would, under such circumstances, be blessings; a small toll, if such should be required, could be levied on the pilgrims for the shelter afforded; or the sum necessary for such repairs, might be deducted from the money received at the gate. Who will erect such barracks? Certainly not the Brahmins, who ought to do so?

The Missionaries at Poorie appear to have done all in their power to lessen human suffering, and to have seconded the effort of Government in giving relief to the sick and hungry. They also were not idle in endeavouring to "preach the word"---but we fear with little effect. Juggernauth is the last place in the world where we should expect them to boast of the least success in that way. Carrying the war into the enemy's camp, may for aught we know be a good rule, but it seldom succeeds. The last man likely to be converted from his religion is a Martyr, especially a Hindoo martyr, upon the eve of entering into paradise, under the crushing wheels of an horrific idol, or even in a kennel where the eyes of the expiring devotee are turned towards the frowning towers which he has come so far to see, and to die before which, must in his creed be rather deemed a blessing, than the contrary. Nothing, we are convinced, can be done in the conversion way, until the people are better educated.

[*India Gaz. October* 17.

English News.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.---THURSDAY, May 26.

LAW OF FORFEITURE.

Lord HOLLAND moved the order of the day for the second reading of the bill for removing the corruption of blood. His lordship said, all the representative Peers of Scotland, and indeed the bulk of the legislature, had thought for upwards of 90 years that this was an object which ought to be accomplished, without having been able, however, to accomplish it. For two successive sessions their lordships had been laudably occupied by the suggestion of the noble Viscount opposite (Lord Melville) in carrying improvements into the law of Scotland.---The time also was favourable, for that family was no longer in existence which had excited so much jealousy. The object of his bill was not to diminish the punishment of the guilty but to confine that punishment to them, and protect the innocent from sharing the same fate as the criminal. It was not dictated by any morbid sensibility---averse to see crime meet with its due punishment---nor was it dictated by any wish to find out new courses, for the bill would be found to restore the ancient law of Scotland, to which the Scotch were much attached. It would bring the general principle of the law into effect, for at present the general principle was, that the consequence of attainders should not affect the descendants in every capital crime, except treason and murder. The law which he wished to have altered was the exception to the general rule. It was not an innovation, but a restitution. It was placing Scotland under its old law, and relieving it from the penalties of a criminal law, which was alien to its people, and unknown to them till a late period of their history. That could not be called an innovation, which had been sanctioned by the legislature for many successive years, though not carried into effect, from an apprehension that the time was not favourable. This was the solitary remnant of a system which, whether good or bad, was now discontinued, the whole of the edifice, with this exception, having been swept away by the increasing liberality of mankind. They had done away the forfeiture of entailed estates and corruption of blood in all cases, except those of the attainders now under consideration. The mere circumstance of antiquity would not, he supposed, be sufficient to save them.---The case with respect to Scotland stood thus. Originally that country was exempted from the law of attainder and corruption of blood. After the Union the law was extended to it, and though it was subsequently suspended, the same law was re-produced in 1715 and 1745, when the Pretender put forward his claims. Finally, in 1799 it became the permanent law of the land, as affecting both countries. But it was an anomaly in the law, the spirit of which was opposed to it, as all the high authorities admitted. If there was any one principle more firmly rooted than another in the heart of man, it was the principle that the innocent should not suffer for the guilty. Upon these grounds he should conclude with moving for the second reading of the bill.

Lord COLCHESTER, in a tone of voice which was scarcely audible below the bar, observed that the present bill went to repeal a law which he had himself proposed in another place twenty-six years ago. The principle on which the law of treason was founded in all countries, was that men should be deterred from the commission of it by every principle that could affect the mind of man, and that many who were incapable of being checked by fears for themselves, were still liable to be influenced by fears for their posterity. His Lordship concluded by moving as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Earl of ROSEBERRY supported the bill. Referring to the Act of Union with Scotland, his Lordship maintained that the extension of this law to Scotland was a direct infringement of the 18th article of that statute. It was a grievous and unwarrantable invasion of the right of private property, but the objections to it applied with double force to the corruption of blood. As every principle of humanity and good faith called for the repeal of the old law, he should vote in favour of the bill upon the table.

Lord MELVILLE viewed the subject very much in the same light as that explained so clearly by the noble Baron on the cross-bench (Colchester). As to forfeiture of property, down to the year 1690, it was the ancient common law of Scotland, that a traitor forfeited not only his lands, but his honours; he made this statement on the authority of a most distinguished lawyer, Baron Hume, and he had no doubt that it was correct. He fully admitted, at the same time, that the law, as far as regarded corruption of blood, was not defensible, and he should have been glad to have given it his support, had the measure introduced by Sir Samuel Romilly in 1814 included petty treason and murder as well as high treason.

Lord REDESDALE mentioned an anecdote which he had from good authority. In the year 1745, a lady had good reason to think that her husband was secretly engaged with the rebels, and having forged a warrant, she had him arrested by a pretended officer, until an authentic warrant, and a real messenger could be sent down by the Secretary of State; thus she truly boasted afterwards that she had saved the estates and honours of the house. Looking at the measure as a whole, he concurred in the amendment.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said, the measure proposed had two parts---of one he approved, and of the other he disapproved; and he recommended the noble Baron who introduced it, to separate them, and to bring in a fresh bill. If not, he (Lord Eldon) would move in the committee to omit the words "high treason," and to apply the bill merely to petty treason and murder.

The House divided---

For the original motion, 12.---For the amendment, 15. Majority against the bill, 3. The measure was of course lost.

The other orders of the day were disposed and their Lordships adjourned at a quarter eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CAPE OF GOOD H[illegible]

Mr. HUME rose to present Mr. Carnell, who had been [illegible] Cape of Good Hope. The petition were verified by affidavit stated that he became [illegible] a Mr. Edwards, a Notary of the Hope, as a witness in a private said Mr. Edwards was afterwards to seven years transportation for writ[illegible]

[redacted] Governor; and the [redacted] petitioner complained [redacted] of aiding in Mr. Ed- [redacted]Mr. Hume) was induced to [redacted] now, in consequence of two [redacted]ed since a Commission was [redacted]te the affairs of that [redacted]ing yet been received. [redacted], that in the escape of [redacted] had taken no part, nor was [redacted]pe meditated before hand by Mr. Ed- [redacted]imself. He also stated that the Gover- [redacted] the Cape of Good Hope had written [redacted]ivately to the Governor of New South Wales, [redacted]ecommending that Mr. Edwards should be punished there with hard labour, and that the knowledge of this circumstance when he obtained it, induced that Gentleman to endeavour to escape. The petitioner complained that when arrested he was put into a cell, which was but twelve feet square and swarming with vermin, and although, according to the Dutch law, an individual must be tried when eight days in custody, that he was kept confined much longer. He was afterwards brought before two Justices, and on the evidence of a Hottentot girl convicted, and sentenced to a fine of fifty rix dollars. But Lord Charles Somerset being dissatisfied with this sentence, he was again tried and condemned to banishment for five years. The Hon. Member proceeded to state other charges against the Governor of the Cape, and mentioned that he had it on the authority of the most respectable inhabitants of the Colony, that they were afraid to utter an opinion on any act of Government. The Honourable Member concluded by pressing the prayer of the petition for an investigation of the case.

Mr. W. Horton did not purpose to enter into the merits of the complaint in the petition. The Hon. Member, however, said the punishment this individual suffered was ascribable to the Governor. He (Mr. W. Horton) denied that: he was sentenced by a Court of Justice, and all the Government at home could do was to inquire into the subject, and see that no wrong had been done. In one newspaper, since January, 1824, twenty-one inculpatory articles had appeared relative to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope: but did the Hon. Member mean solely on ex-parte authority to condemn without evidence the conduct of the Commissioners who were sent out to the Cape of Good Hope? Those Commissioners, from accidental causes, might have delayed their Report, but they were amenable to the House for their conduct; and as they were in the Colony when this alleged act of injustice was done, all he now wished was for the House to suspend its judgment. The Commissioners were empowered not only to inquire into the mode of administering justice in the Colony, but to ascertain how far the Dutch law there in force could be assimilated to the English law. And he must be allowed to observe, that with the Colonial Department it was a principal object to make the laws of all our Dependencies conform as much as possible to those of the Mother Country. With respect to the present case, and others relative to the Cape of Good Hope, all he wished was, that they should be fully investigated before the conduct of the Government was pronounced on. He had no objection to lay the Report on the case of Edwards to the House, but he must caution against *ex-parte* statements. The Honourable Member then read extracts from the correspondence of the petitioner, requiring the decision to be reversed, and from Lord Bathurst's answer, that there was no Report of his case in the Colonial Office. He was sure the Commissioners would do their duty, and if the system of law was defective, it ought to be altered.

Sir M. W. Ridley said, he had received information respecting one of the Commissioners who had been in such a state of health as entirely to unfit his mind for pursuing the inquiry, and indeed during his illness his friends in this country felt an alarm that something more serious had occurred than a mere suspension of the duties of his office. If the whole country were searched for a man of the utmost assiduity, ability, and integrity, he did not know of one more qualified than Mr. Commissioner Biggs.

Mr. Hume said, that the Government at home should insist that whenever a complaint of this nature was made, in which the rights of a British subject had been violated, the Governor should be bound to send home all the papers and documents connected with the subject. If that rule were enforced, they would hear of much fewer complaints.

Mr. Ridley Colborne bore his testimony to the qualifications of Mr. Biggs, whose conduct in the inquiry in New South Wales had given universal satisfaction.---(Hear!)

The Petition was then laid on the table.

FRIDAY JUNE 3.

QUARANTINE LAWS.

[redacted] Grant rose to correct a very strange [redacted]sion which had gone forth, as if it [redacted]esign of the committee of the [redacted]ll, and of the bill itself, to do [redacted] the precautionary system of [redacted]s. Those who so thought, [redacted]ve read neither the bill nor [redacted]ch it was founded. In the [redacted]e question had been brought [redacted] of that House, which had [redacted] saw no reason for a depar- [redacted]m of the quarantine laws. The [redacted] who had been examined before [redacted]e were Sir Gilbert Blane, Dr. Pyn, and Dr. Granville, all of whom spoke decidedly as to the contagion. The present law attached the punishment of death to any infraction of the quarantine laws, the severity of which law defeated its own purpose. An efficient punishment, which would be enforced, was substituted for that. The punishment of death was only reserved, in the present bill, to those who should use forged certificates as to the countries from which they came. The operation of the Present Quarantine Laws often went to the detention of a vessel under quarantine for sixty or seventy days, instead of which it was proposed to substitute twenty-one days, in which Sir G. Blane and the other professional gentlemen to whom he had alluded, concurred. Where ships came with clean bills of health, of course the discretion of which he had before spoken, would be exerted to absolve them. (*Hear.*) It was proposed, also, for the due enforcement of the law, to appoint Medical Inspectors to visit the Quarantine Stations in person, to see the enactments properly executed. He would not detain the House any longer, having, as he thought, put it in possession of the principal feature of the bill.

Sir I. Coffin was glad to hear, that so many improvements had been made in the bill.

Mr. Sec. Canning felt greatly relieved by the speech with which his right hon. friend had just obliged the house. He was very anxious that the house should understand that the doctrine of non-contagion had really not received any countenance from the most experienced and practical men. It certainly had never entered into the head of Government to adopt such absurd notions

Mr. Trant observed, that he could testify from experience, that the plague was contagious.

Colonel Dalrymple spoke briefly in favour of the quarantine laws.

Mr. Hume said, the course now pursued by the right honourable gentleman (Mr C. Grant) was perfectly right and necessary, for the purpose of removing the erroneous opinion that had gone abroad.

Mr. Huskisson said, his impression was, that the disease was contagious, and, therefore, he thought it was necessary to act with the precaution which had been so long judged necessary. He (Mr. Huskisson) had seen the most idle reports in print about the intentions of Government in respect of bills of health; and he was obliged to concur with his right honourable friend, that the most serious mischief was occasioned by such means; and that they who professed the doctrine of non-contagion, although they were at perfect liberty to publish their theories in the usual course of publication, had yet no right to propound them in places and under circumstances where they might be erroneously supposed to have a certain degree of sanction from the legislature.

After a few words from Mr. C. Grant in explanation, the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Secretary Peel gave notice that he would on Tuesday move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relative to the issuing out of writs. (*Hear.*)

THE SCOTSMAN.—JUNE 1.

LITERATURE.

1. Lochandu; a Tale of the Eighteenth Century. 3 vols. Edinburgh. Constable and Co. 1825.
2. Sayings and Doings; or Sketches from Life. Second Series. 3 vols. Colburn. London, 1825.
3. The Forresters. By the Author of "Lights and Shadows," &c. Edin. Blackwood, 1825.

The publication, whose titles we have placed at the head of this article, are of very unequal merit. The two last, indeed, would not have been looked at by us,---for we seldom read secondary novels---had we not, in a vagary humour, entered a circulating library; and, in want of something better, had them put into our hands. The *Sayings and Doings*, we found, were somewhat in request; and the author has enough of talent to carry almost any person through one of his tales; but it is impossible, we think, to peruse a second tale, without having taken measure of his intellect, and ascertained that it is far from being profound. It is felt rather earlier that he has no depth of feeling; and long before we had done with the three volumes, we were satisfied that the author was so shallow as to be incapable of perceiving his own numerous and glaring inconsistencies---in effect we mean---for in the design to please the ultras in church and state, he is perfectly consistent. What he fails in is, in making his facts and circumstances support his assumed principles. We do not wonder, however, that this author has obtained a degree of popularity. Within his limited range he sees and expresses himself clearly; and by denouncing the eating of fish with a two-pronged fork, or fruit in a box at the Theatre, with other equally vulgar or absurd habits, he appears very knowing to boarding-school misses, and drapers' gentlemen-apprentices. But the dash of fashion---the cleverness of manner---is easily seen through; and we get tired of him as we do of those small wits who shine only at a first interview. Their stock of sayings is soon exhausted; and their supplies, being all drawn from the surface, speedily become offensive. Their sparkling is not only feeble in itself, but it seems as if, while treating us with Blanchette, they were forcing us to call it Champaigne.

The *Forresters* is of a very different character. The author has gleams of fancy beyond any thing to be found in the work already noticed; and he also very frequently reaches beauty of expression; but his taste and imagination are badly regulated; his incidents are scanty, trite, vulgar---his ethics mawkish---his religion obtrusive---forced, and sugared and gilt like a French drug. The design, no doubt, is to render it palatable, but, in effect, it is, from this getting up, only the more nauseous. This, of all others, is the least successful method of teaching virtue and religion. Our author has some relish for the delights of sunshine—the fascinations of childhood—the plain habits but upright principle of humble life; but it is a relish only---not a deep abiding feeling; and he is destitute of those powers and of that taste---which are indispensable to him who would invest with due interest the simple annals of the poor. He has read, and always must read, the Vicar of Wakefield, the Exiles of Siberia, and the Man of Feeling, in vain.

Lochandu is a very superior production. It is full of incident and passion; and, without being loaded, as the author seemed to fear, it abounds with fresh and delightful descriptions of natural scenery. In point of fancy and invention our author will bear a comparison with Mrs. Radcliffe; and for vigour of conception, freedom of execution, and the real existence which is given to characters, and even to still life, we would say that he is not very far behind the Great Unknown. If disposed to be fastidious, indeed, we might arraign the probability of some of the incidents---the historic, we might almost say the poetic truth of some of the characters; but there is so much appropriate action---of beings in whose entity we must believe, because we see them living, moving, and producing effects---and so many natural and pleasing reflections, that we can take no offence. The contrivances are occasionally forced---the machinery sometimes a little too palpable; but the story moves onwards, and, in spite of all defects, we are interested and gratified. *Lochandu* is a very agreeable companion to a valetudinary; and as the book will thus be read, we think it would be depriving our readers of part, at least, of that pleasure which they must derive from its perusal, if we should here give them any account of the plot or characters. In such matters it is unwise to do much by way of anticipation; and as there is nothing heavy either in the pages, or the author's manner, the tax of going through the volumes will not be great, whether the reader concur or not in the estimate that we have formed of them.

We are really sorry that Mr. Peel, who has done himself so much honour in reforming the practice respecting the appointment of juries, and an administration who have established a character, in many respects, for a liberal and sound policy, should compromise his and their reputation, by pressing a measure so unpalatable and mischievous, as that of increasing the judges' salaries at a time when, upon all ordinary considerations, they ought rather to be lowered. These salaries were increased by Mr. Percival, to meet the great rise of prices, and the pressure of the income tax; and now when prices are low, the income tax abolished, and other taxes reduced, the salaries of public functionaries ought, on the same principle, to be lowered, not increased—more especially when economy is the order of the day. We are at a loss, indeed, to conceive a reason—that any one can venture to assign—for the extraordinary and indefensible measure of insisting—at this particular period—that the salaries of the Puisne Judges of England shall be *greatly increased!* It has been said, no doubt, that the business of the courts has increased—a fact, which, if true, would afford a good reason for increasing the number, but none for enlarging the salaries of the judges. We have never heard that the English judges were unwilling to labour—even when their salaries were below what they are at present, and the expense of living higher; and sure we are that an increase of pay will neither make them wiser nor more alert. The effect, if any, will be exactly in the opposite direction. The present salaries—of the Puisne Judges especially—are sufficient, and any thing more than what is sufficient operates as a drawback upon rather than a stimulus to exertion. These salaries too, are ample enough as settled provisions for expectant lawyers, the best employed of whom hold their emoluments, while at the bar, by a very uncertain tenure. Bad health, which may come upon them in a thousand ways—and which hangs over them all—would deprive them of every thing. Their receipts are often greatly modified by the rise of talents of a different and higher description. But it is needless to dwell on circumstances tending to shew the precariousness of the income of a practising lawyer. It is matter of notoriety, and has been illustrated by many striking examples. The salary of a judge is permanent, and the retired allowance, if retirement should become necessary, considerable. —Anxiety may be said to be at an end from the moment a lawyer is promoted to the bench; and besides this relief from cares which is of no trifling moment, a judge is invested with power and dignity—prizes of far more consequence to elevated minds than the matter of wealth. We should not, however, object so strongly to an increase of salary, if seats on the bench were to be given uniformly to the highest talents and character at the bar—if the revenue thus employed were to be the purchase-money of the best qualifications for the office of a judge. But if party feeling, not talents or reputation are looked to—if the money and the office are given as the appropriate rewards for party exertions—then, obviously, does a high salary operate as a stimulus to evil, and the spirit of political subserviency, if not of activity, must continue, while Ministers persevere in promoting puisne judges to be masters of the rolls, vice-chancellors, chief barons, or chief justices; or, in Scotland, to make Ordinary Lords of Session, Judges of Justiciary, Commissioners of the Jury Court, Justice Clerks, or Lord Presidents. It is indispensable, at any rate, to the reputation, if not to the actual integrity of those who administer the law, that the condition of a judge shall be irrevocably fixed from the moment he takes his seat on the bench.

THE JACOBITE BARBER.

There is a tolerably well authenticated incident, in connection with the rebellion of 1745, related of an inhabitant of Hawick, whose rational qualities are said to have been in frequent subjection to his choler, and who would rather have carried a musket in the ranks of Charles Eward, than he would have borne the baton of a marshal, in the army of the Elector of Hanover. This stern Jacobite left his native place about seventy years ago, and having acquired the rudiments of the barber business, stopped a short while in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he was gradually getting into employment. Unlike his brother Strap whom Smollett celebrates, he had no antipathy to instruments of death on proper occasions, and having an ample share of border fierceness in his composition, was deemed qualified, should circumstances excite his wrath, to use the sharpedged instrument of his trade for other purposes than that of smoothing the chins of his customers; and in those times it would not have savoured of "absolute wisdom" to have disputed with any degree of keenness, in his presence, the divine right of James to the throne of these kingdoms. This man had been employed as a guide to the portion of Charles's army that passed through Hawick; he had the honour to converse with Lord Lovat, to assure him of the devotion of his townsmen to the good old cause, and to touch his Lordship's coin upon the occasion. These things had sunk the impressions of attachment so deep in his soul, that he would have travelled to Palestine with *unboiled* peas in his shoes, were it to have saved the life of that unfortunate nobleman. When this eccentric demi-savage sojourned in Newcastle, a person resided there who had given evidence on the trial of Lord Lovat, and rumour had made current that it was principally by the testimony of this man the Highland Chieftain had been sacrificed. The loyal Whig had been pointed out to the Jacobitical Borderer, who, on passing the opponent of the house of Stuart on the street, used to turn his head away with indignation and gnash his teeth. One evening as Strap was occupied in repairing the damage his razors had sustained from a busy day's shaving, who should enter the shop but this Whig witness, this reputed murderer of Lord Lovat! The man was ignorant of the barber's hostility to him, never having exchanged a word with him in his life; so being on his way home on a Saturday evening, with a seven days' beard upon his face, he noticed the shop, and stepped in. Strap's situation can be more easily conceived than described. The wild emotions of his nature began to boil within him "like Etna's breast of flame." He continued to whet the razor on his hand for a few seconds, incapable of speech. His customer observed something unusual in appearances, yet took possession of the chair with saying, he wished to be shaved. The confounded barber attempted to smother the rage that was accumulating in his bosom, and proceeded to lather the face of the devoted man. The lathering continuing for a minute or two, the Northumbrian grew impatient, and desired him to go on. The infuriated shaver, not knowing what he did, kept splashing the soap upon his victim from ear to ear. At length on drawing his weapon, to commence ulterior operations, he tremblingly articulated, "I believe, Sir, you gave evidence against Lord Lovat?" "Yes, I did." "It was a serious case that," muttered Strap, half choaked with wrath. "It was a glorious case," rejoined this votary of revolution. His fate was sealed. "By the G—d of Heaven, (cried the barbarian), you shall never bear witness more!" ---when the maniac absolutely dispatched the wretched man, "unanointed unanealed," to [redacted] other world.---The barber was never he[redacted] afterwards.---*History of Hawick.*

THE BRITISH PRESS,—JUNE 3.

Marlborough-Street.—Yesterday a y[redacted] man of fashionable appearance in point of d[redacted] figure, &c. who gave his name Wm. Robi[redacted] Foster, was brought before Mr. Roe, the [redacted] ting Magistrate, from St. George's watch[redacted] upon the following very extraordinary c[redacted]

Mr. Edward Hampton Noy, a young g[redacted] man, by profession a Notary, residing at [redacted] 23, Great Tower-street, in the City, [redacted] sworn, stated, that between four and five o[redacted] on Wednesday morning, he was on his [redacted] home, through St. James's-square, rather [redacted] briated, when he was accosted by two g[redacted] men in appearance, whom he had never [redacted] before, and of whom the prisoner at t[redacted] was one. After wishing him a good m[redacted] they asked him which way he was goi[redacted] replied, in the direction of the New[redacted] they observed that they were going in th[redacted] direction, and they might all as well go toge[redacted] ther. They all then accordingly walked together some distance, when the two strangers proposed to him to go with them to their hotel, and have some breakfast; this he consented to,

and they proceeded on t[illegible] common public-house, called the Hoop, in Mount-street, the corner of Park-lane; here they all went in, and proceeded up stairs to a private room, he (Mr. Noy) led on by the two strangers. The prisoner and his companion then called for some rum and milk, of which they all drank to the number of six tumblers; a pint of brandy was next called for, which they also soon dispatched, and after that a bottle of sherry wine, which shared the same fate, and for all which he (Mr. Noy) was induced to pay, with an understanding that a proper account should be settled after they had breakfasted. The two strangers now proposed that as it was better not to think of going to bed at that advanced hour of the day, they should beguile away the time with a trifling game at cards. Mr. Noy played, and lost; and subsequently was induced to try his fortune at chicken hazard. Mr. Noy had just as little luck with the dice as he had with the cards, and he very soon found himself disencumbered of sixteen sovereigns and a 10*l.* note. He was then desirous of leaving off play, having no more money about him, when the companion of the prisoner said, "D---n it, man, you seem to have a valuable watch about you, and how can you play without money?" They ultimately persuaded him to give his gold watch, chain and seals, to be pledged for what they would fetch, and the prisoner took them with him out of the house, and soon returned again, bringing back cash in money, and the duplicate of the watch. They wanted to keep the duplicate in their own possession, but this he peremptorily resisted, and they then proposed to sell it to him for 5*l.* He, however, insisted on getting it without these "reasonable" terms, and it was ultimately given to him. The money which was won upon the watch soon followed his first stock, and he again proposed to cease playing, but the prisoner and his companion represented that as he had lost a small sum it was only fair that he should have a chance of winning it back, and they would play with him on credit. The bait unfortunately took too well. Mr. Noy's ill luck still stuck to him, and after some further time in playing it was announced that he had lost 100*l.* It was then proposed that Mr. Noy should give his acceptance for this amount before any more play went on. This he consented to do, and the prisoner went out and purchased stamps for bills of exchange, and after a little time had elapsed Mr. Noy was induced to accept five bills for 100*l.* About seven o'clock in the evening, having spent the whole day in this manner, incessantly at play, with the exception of the short interval of dinner-time, and occasionally drinking brandy, the prisoner and his companion taking care to fill his (Mr. Noy's) glass twice for once they filled their own, to the dismay and astonishment of Mr. Noy it was announced, that independent of the bills he had accepted, he was then a debtor to the amount of ten thousand pounds, having since the last settlement lost that sum to his antagonists, and they actually proposed that a bond should be forthwith procured and drawn up for him to sign as security for the debt. This frightful proposal at length opened the eyes of Mr. Noy to the abyss upon which he stood, and he at once charged them with having swindled and defrauded him out of his money and securities. The person who held the bills, &c. soon made off, but the prisoner was given into custody; no property except a duplicate for a trifling article was found upon him.

Mr. Warrell, the landlord of the Hoop, gave a strange account of the two men, and declared that he did not know of the cards and dice being in his house.

Mr. Roe, the Magistrate, now asked the prisoner who and what he was---He replied, that his name was what he had before stated, but he was of no profession or business; his family reside in the county of Dublin, in Ireland, to which place he was about to go in a few days, being only detained in town waiting for a remittance from his father, and he and his friend Mr. Eustace took up their residence for a short time at Mr. Warrell's, until they could leave town, being both rather involved in difficulties. The prisoner then gave a partial account of meeting Mr. Noy at a gambling-house and of their proceedings until Mr. Noy lost as he had described; but he (the prisoner) never played at all, and only kept the account, at the request of Mr. Noy: and it was also at his solicitations that he went out for the stamps, and to pledge his watch. As for benefiting by the transaction, the proof that he had not was his not having a farthing of money about him.

Mr. Roe, the Magistrate, said that he was fully satisfied that this was a conspiracy and plan laid to plunder Mr. Noy of his property.

The prisoner was committed for want of bail, and the officers directed to look out for Eustace, the companion of the prisoner.

THE SCOTSMAN.—June 4.

PAY OF SCOTTISH JUDGES.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

The salaries of the English Judges are about to be raised from £3,500 to £5,500 a-year; and in the course of the discussion Mr Robinson gave something like a promise, that the case of the Scotch Judges should be considered [illegible]ssible, therefore, that [illegible]troduced for raising [illegible]also. Though we [illegible]e Scottish Courts, [illegible]now fill them, we [illegible]at present, such a would be not merely a waste of the public money, but a positive and serious injury to the country. To give such a proposal any title to be listened to, three reforms are indispensable. First, to make the judges do more duty: secondly, to fill vacancies in the courts, in all cases, with the highest talent to be found at the bar, and to abolish the disgraceful practice, equally chargeable on Whigs and Tories, of making the bench a mere appanage of the party in power; and, thirdly, to shew a decent respect for the feelings and opinions of the public, who pay such sums already to support the court, by cutting off all useless, and reducing all overpaid, offices. Why call for some thousands more of the public money, while £6,600 a-year are lavished upon six Principal Clerks of Session, for duty absolutely trifling in amount, and which any man capable of joining two ideas may discharge. The present salary of the Ordinary Judges in the Court of Session is £2000; those who sit in the Criminal or Jury Court have £2.600; and those who sit in both have £3,200. Wealth is not so abundant in Scotland as to make these emoluments be considered of trifling value. It is idle to talk of what is due to the dignity of the Court. It will always be respected while lawyers of talent and integrity are upon the bench; and when such are wanting, heavy salaries, so far from raising its credit, will rather tempt men to look upon it as a nest of sinecures. One single consideration ought to decide the question. Is there any difficulty in getting men of talent to occupy seats upon the bench with the present allowances? Did Lord Eldon, or what is a better example, did Lord Gillies, when at the head of the bar, and in the meridian of his practice, refuse a gown? Or let us put the case, that by some accident the whole of the twenty judges of the three courts were swept away, and their places offered, with the present emoluments, to the twenty lawyers highest at the bar, is there the smallest doubt that they would be gladly accepted? It is true, Mr. Moncrieff, Mr. Jeffry, and a few other men at the head of the bar, gain more than an ordinary judge. But, in the first place, these individuals work harder than the average of our judges while the Court sits. Secondly, instead of working about 110 days, and keeping holiday the rest of their time, as the judges do, they labour probably 300 days in the year. Thirdly, their gains depend on the opinion which the public form of their industry, talent, and skill, and are therefore precarious, while the emoluments of a judge are absolutely secure, and constitute a provision for life. Let a man in business who gains by great personal exertion, £500 a-year, be offered a fixed salary of £300, with easier duties, while his faculties remain entire, and two-thirds of this sum when he falls into dotage he will thankfully accept of it, and think he makes an advantageous exchange. But fourthly, though ten thousand a-year were given instead of two, the court could not be filled with men like Messrs. Jeffry, Cranstoun, Cockburn, and Moncreiff, and what is still more to the purpose, though seats on the bench were thus amply endowed, there is almost a moral certainty, that these eminent lawyers would not get them. Even at present their exaltation to the bench would create general astonishment; and would the scramble for office be less keen, if the reward were more tempting? The last judge appointed was Lord Medwin; a respectable man certainly; but can it be said he was taken from the first, or the second, or even the third rank, in point of practice at the bar? This is no discredit to him. The rule is established: and had he not obtained the situation, it might have fallen to some one less deserving of it.

We know not how judicial promotion goes in England; but when a vacancy occurs here, men never dream of looking for the person who is to fill it among the advocates at the head of the bar. It is expressly understood that the office is one of the good things reserved for those who adhere to the minister of the day; and these persons settle among themselves, as they best can, according to the claims which their interest or services, we fear—rather than their legal acquirements—give them. Whigs and Tories have equally followed this practice, and followed it so openly that scarcely any body thinks it wrong. It is, however, a monstrous abuse; and Mr. Peel may gain immortal honour by its abolition. So long as judges are appointed in this way, it is absurd to regulate their salaries by the gains of the first practitioners at the bar, who never get to the bench, unless by some singular chance. We believe a prudent man would reckon himself as well off with a judge's salary of £2000 a-year, as with £3000 earned at the bar. If we take the fifteen men highest at the bar, their gains will not average £2000 a-year. If we take the fifteen judges of the Court of Session, their salaries will average nearly £3000. What pretext is there then for saying that the judges are not adequately paid, even though they had stood at the head of their profession before they were appointed? Let any man familiar with the Parliament House, estimate what were the gains of the twelve judges last nominated while they practised at the bar—independent of the fees and salaries they received in consequence of being King's Counsel, and what would probably have been their incomes had they been practising to this day. We have said that £2000 *sure* on the bench is as good as £3000 at the bar; but our conviction is, that instead of making this immediate sacrifice of revenue, which would have been really no loss, two-thirds of these gentlemen, when they got their gowns, might be fairly congratulated by their friends upon having doubled their incomes. Under such circumstances, any addition to the salaries of the Scottish judges we must consider not only as uncalled for, but as laying a snare for the independence of the bar—from which Scotland has reaped incalculable benefits. It will be ill for this country when government can do more for the humblest of its creatures, than talent and industry united can do for a man who prefers independence to place. Within the last twenty five years the salaries of our judges have been doubled. Have the profits of the capitalist, the merchant, and the tradesman risen in the same ratio? The moment things begin to look flourishing, the placemen get their salaries increased. But once raised they are never taken down again, although the taxes that pay them should be wrung from the sweat and blood of a suffering country. The scale on which men in office are paid in this country is generally extravagant. The President of the Supreme Court of this poor and small country with two millions of inhabitants, has £4300 a year. How much does the reader think the Chief Justice of the United States receives, whose functions rise far in weight and importance beyond those of any judge in Scotland, for he decides not only between man and man, but between state and state, in a country containing ten millions of people? This person has only 4000 dollars, or about £900 a year; and for this sum, the Americans, who never drivel about the dignity of the judicial office, but seek justice like every thing else on business principles---obtain the services of an able, faithful, and diligent judge, whose decisions give as much satisfaction as if he were covered with ermine and lace, and rode in state like a Lord Mayor.

We think the Chancellor of the Exchequer has done a manifest injury to the distribution of justice in England, by nearly doubling the pay of puisne judges. The office is now too lucrative to be given to an independent or even a neutral man, whatever be his merits; and the chance is greater than ever of its falling into the hands of the "Lord Charles's" whose legal knowledge will be on a level with the theological acquirements of the noble and fashionable Deans and Bishops of Ireland. When Lord Ellenborough died, the voice of the English bar pointed out Serjeant Lens as his successor. Why was Mr. Abbott preferred? We fear the true answer must be, that Mr. Abbott as Speaker had only £6000, while as Chief Justice he had £9000. Had the Judge's salary not been greater than the Speaker's, the first lawyer at the English bar would have had a better chance for the office. The old salary of the puisne judges was said to be too small to command the services of good lawyers. We should be glad to know, whether within the last twenty years, men of some standing at the bar have not been known to change their principles, desert their friends, and barter their independence, to obtain these very offices which are now said to be inadequately paid. But lame as the arguments are for raising judicial pay in England, they are infinitely stranger than any that apply in Scotland. The English judge has practised at a bar where an Erskine or a Romilly has gained fifteen thousand a year; and he must be somebody in a society, where the Lonsdales, Bedfords, Cavendishes, and Barings figure with fortunes of a hundred thousand per annum. But the leaders of the bar here cannot by any effort pocket one-third of the gains of their brethren in London; and in our city where overgrown fortunes and gorgeous wealth are quite unknown, a judge with £2000 a year is much nearer the summit of good society, than one in London with £9000. Something was said about enabling judges to settle their sons in the world. But every one must be aware that in this respect the bench has infinite advantages over the bar. For reasons not difficult to divine, there is no class of men whom Government is more anxious to oblige than judges; and in point of fact we believe, there are none in the same rank of life who get a greater number of sons, nephews, and cousins provided for. It is well known what a flock of Campbells the late President of the Court of Session got stowed into lucrative situations. Before judges talk of an increase of salary on such grounds, it would be but decent in them to renounce one illegitimate source of influence which they turn to this very purpose. When a judge who sits as ordinary, or presides in a court, has a son at the bar, it is quite common for that son to be employed in two cases out of three that come before his father, while no agent will trust him with a case anywhere else. There are some notorious cases of boobies getting much business and large incomes in this way, who would never otherwise have touched a fee. It is evidently no compliment to the judges' integrity when bad law and weak logic from the mouth of a son are supposed to go farther than able pleadings from the mouth of a neutral person. The practice is unseemly, and evidently implies something which a person of acute moral feelings would be anxious to repel. True, it originates with the agents; but if the judge did not countenance it, it would not be persevered in.

The Chancellor.—The subject of the Lord Chancellor's fees, to which we drew attention last week, was agitated in the House of Commons on Friday night, when Mr. Hume asked "whether it was intended to give the Lord Chancellor a fixed salary, instead of allowing him all his enormo[illegible] He saw no reason why [illegible] should form the only exce[illegible] wholesome arrangement." [illegible] of the Exchequer did not seem [illegible] pared to answer this query. He [illegible] a report was necessary, and said [illegible] were very much mistaken about t[illegible] the Lord Chancellor's emolument[illegible] rated altogether at 12 or £13,000 [illegible] Now this statement, we are assured, is [illegible] the truth by some thousands; but supposi[illegible] to be correct, it does not bear on the questio[illegible] which is whether the Lord Chancellor is to be [illegible] the only judge who is to be paid in fees? and if so, why so? Mr. Hume, in reply observed that he "would rather give the Chancellor £15,000 a year in a fixed salary, than allow him to be paid in the present objectionable manner." This remark seems to have alarmed Mr. H. Twiss, who, doubtless, perceived that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was overdoing the thing by so much underdoing Lord Eldon's little earnings, and seeing what a bad bargain it would be for his Lordship if his official income were to be settled at Mr. Robinson's valuation, he threw in £6,000 a year, and quoted £18,000 a year *as the very outside of the Chancellor's income*. We believe that this is short of the real amount, and we have heard, on good authority, that in some years of commercial distress, the Chancellor has not made less than £30,000; but taking it at £18 000, which we are inclined to think six thousand pounds below the true average, the Lord Chancellor's office is overpaid when its vest power and patronage are taken into consideration. Had the Lord Chancellor as many children as King Priam, he could provide for them all most handsomely with the many good things he has in his gift, aye, and have places to spare too for Captains of Militia, who beat little boys that hoot at him. Is this immense patronage to be considered as nothing? Is it to be considered as nothing that the Chancellor can give his son four or five thousand a year in places? Is it to be considered as nothing that he can give an Accomptant-Generalship to a friend, whom he always commended for the excellence of his fish? Is it to be considered as nothing that he can make a master of a militiaman? And while he can do so many fine things for his friend, is the power on the other hand to be accounted as nothing, of withholding a silk gown from Mr. Brougham? But we should not know where to stop were we to attempt to enumerate the sweets of the Chancellor's office.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Credulity—Joint Stock Companies.—On Saturday a gentleman applied to the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house, for his advice and assistance under the following circumstances:—He stated that about a month since, he fell in company with a Mr. Worall (who was previously an utter stranger to him,) when the conversation turned upon the various speculations of the day, when his new acquaintance, after enlarging upon the vast profits that might be made by some of them, requested he would purchase two £100 in the Tat Works Cornwall Tin Mines, and which, after repeated solicitation he was induced to do, at £15 per share, being assured they would reach £25 in a few days, and he would then get £10 per cent for his money. The printed ticket specified that the premiums were payable at the Company's Office in London; but where that office is, he has never yet been able to ascertain, the direction being rather a general one, nor can he ascertain, where the Tat Works Mines are, which he believes exist only in the imagination of the directors, and whose names are set forth in the ticket, but whose "local habitation" were very prudently omitted. He had since seen his friend Mr. W., who only laughed at him, and advised him to sell his shares as soon as he could; but not having met with any one so willing to be taken in as himself, he has been unable to find a purchaser for them, and accordingly wished his Lordship to compel Mr. W. to refund the money. The Lord Mayor declined interfering, and told him if people would embark their money in such foolish speculations, they must abide the consequences.

"There is but one step," said Bonaparte, "from the sublime to the ridiculous."---This is exemplified in the story of Archbishop Herring. The worthy Prelate, in 1745, when the Rebels were approaching his See, became fired with zeal for the Protestant cause, and publicly declared that he would himself take up arms, and march to oppose their progress. This ebullition of loyalty, which was highly commended by many persons, only gave occasion to Orator Henley, the buffoon of the day, to nickname his Grace the *Red*-Herring!

NEW INFIRMARY.

The following correspondence, in relation to this subject, has been put into our hands.

(*Circular.*)

Adam Square, May 25th, 1825.

Dear Sir---On the annexed page is a proposal which I have submitted to the consideration of the Managers of the Royal Infirmary. I am perfectly convinced, that, if adopted, it will have very considerable influence in affording relief to many who have at once to struggle both with poverty and disease, while, at the same time, it will add considerably to the reputation of Edinburgh as a School of Medicine.

You will oblige me much, by communicating to me your sentiments on these subjects. And by suggesting to me any changes by which you think that the plan proposed may be mate-

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

…ill confer an additional

ANDREW DUNCAN, sen.

…Dr. Duncan, sen. recommended …tion of the Managers of the Roy…ry, 23d May 1825.

…y should again open, as soon as they …tly can, in Queensbury House, a …of the institution under their charge, …e reception of patients labouring under …ntagious or loathsome diseases, and for in…curables requiring constant medical assistance.

That they should appoint two surgeons in ordinary, and one supernumerary or assistant physician, from the resident Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, to give daily attendance at that branch, in the same manner as the physicians in ordinary at he Royal Infirmary.

That they should appoint two surgeons in ordinary, and one supernumerary surgeon, from the resident Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, to attend to the surgical department of that branch.

That the eldest resident physician and the eldest resident surgeon shall go out annually by rotation; that they should be succeeded by the supernumeraries, who shall continue to be ordinary physician and surgeon for two years; and that a new supernumerary physician and surgeon shall be nominated every year.

That the expense of this additional establishment shall be kept perfectly distinct from the funds of the Royal Infirmary; and that it shall be supported by an annual subscription among benevolent inhabitants of the city and county of Edinburgh; no greater sum being expended on this branch than is obtained by voluntary subscriptions during the course of the preceding year.

That a treasurer should be appointed to this branch, who shall be one of the clerks to his Majesty's signet, and who shall have no connection whatever with the general funds of the Infirmary, but whose business it shall be to receive all annual subscriptions and occasional donations for this branch, and to defray the necessary expences for maintenance, medicines, and servants.

Reply of Dr. Sanders, to whom a copy of the above Circular was addressed.

SIR---With all the deference due to an esteemed preceptor, and in compliance with your desire to make a few desultory remarks on the subject of your letter of 25th ult., respecting an Hospital subsidiary to The Royal Infirmary,

We agree, I am gratified to find, that another hospital is necessary.

Any institution, supported by voluntary subscription, cannot maintain confidence, nor give satisfaction, unless it be under the controul of the public; this proposition is demonstrated by the history of such hospitals as have been managed on an opposite principle.

An hospital to have all the requisite advantages must be as remote as convenience will admit, from hills, marshes, and dwelling-houses. It should be surrounded with airing grounds for the convalescents, and be accessible to pure air and wholesome ventilation. You, who are more conversant, I would almost say, than any of your contemporaries in medical literature, will perceive that I have hazarded no novel opinion. You will recognize, indeed, the words of Celsus. If this statement is correct, the place proposed is the worst that could be imagined; in damp weather you might as well send "Patients labouring under contagious or loathsome diseases and "Incurables" to the island of Walchareen, as to Queensberry House.

Well informed contributors would never confine themselves in their choice of medical officers to the "resident fellows" of either college; they would know, that *residence* and *fellowship* are no marks of professional superiority; there are *fellows* in colleges, that nether adorn private society, nor add any thing to the dignity of medicine.

Dr. M'Cartney was called to be professor from London to Dublin, where he was neither resident nor fellow, a transaction equally honourable to those who conferred, and to him who received the appointment. *Detur dignissimo* is the maxim that should govern on every such occasion.

An hospital serves two important purposes, first, to afford accommodation, relief, and assistance to that most deserving class of mankind, the industrious poor, when suffering from accident or disease; next to promote the science of medicine. That the poor require such an asylum, the increasing number of dispensaries, and the crowds who apply to private practitioners, sufficiently testify; and that the interests of our University demand additional facilities for the instruction of young men, let this fact prove, that there are, this year, it is asserted, above 800 British and American students at Paris! What other result could be expected, when we reflect, that, during the last 20 years, publications have been widely circulated, not only in London, but throughout Europe and America, holding our medical education in derision, while no effort has been made on our part to improve our institutions.

If these circumstances, if the proposed University be established in London, what will become of our medical school, so long the boast of our metropolis and the glory of our country.

If these were duly considered, I am persuaded that the managers of the Infirmary, and the professors of the University, would earnestly unite with those who are exerting themselves to have another and an independent hospital erected in this city.

If this opportunity be neglected, let the people of Scotland blame themselves, if, not long hence, birds of prey build their nests in the deserted wards of the Infirmary, and the new University be pointed at as a magnificent edifice raised on the ruins of a square of cottages, in which genius *once* taught admiring auditors, and commanded the applause of the civilized world. With fervent wishes for the prosperity of our medical establishments. I am, your ever grateful pupil;

JAMES SANDERS.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.—JUNE 6.

Preparations are making at Carlton-palace for a splended *fete* to be given by his Majesty after the Drawing-room—tents, with temporary floors for dancing, are erecting in the garden. ——His Majesty attended Ascot every day during the races, and appeared in good health and spirits. He was received with acclamations by the spectators, and after the races departed for Windsor Lodge amid the cheers of the assembled thousands. The Duke of York was also present on each of the days. The Bishop of Durham having attained his 91st year last week, the bells of some of the churches in Durham rang several merry peals.——A new mode of lighting theatres has been adopted in Italy. The lamps are above the ceiling, and send forth a light through a plate of glass, which distribute the rays completely round the theatre.——A Brussels Journal announces, that among the productions of industry which will be sent from Western Flanders to the exhibition at Haarlem, is a piece of cloth which has in its breath 4,200 threads, so fine that they cannot be discerned but by a magnifying glass. This piece was spun and woven by a brother and sister. There is also a spindle of thread, imperceptible through fineness, which is valued at 400 Dutch florins per pound.——Another Black-lead Mine has been discovered in Inverness-shire on the property of Glengary. It is situated near the top of a rocky ravine, close at the head of Lochy, on the south-east side, and within a mile of the Caledonian canal.——*The Glasgow Mechanics' Register* states, that if a tree is blighted, or infested with insects, a drop or two of quicksilver poured into a hole in one of the branches, to be afterwards stopped with a peg, will kill the insects, and stop the blight in a day or two.——At Newport, in Essex, on the road from Newmarket to London, the snow last week completely covered a ploughed field of 100 acres, sufficiently deep to trace a hare across any part of it. Ice also in considerable quantities might have been gathered on each side the turnpike-road.——A Mr. Coventry has published a book to prove that Lord George Sackville was the real author of Junius: his proofs are stated to be very strong. ——On Monday a very fine Sturgeon was caught in the River Thames (the first within the last two years), and was brought to the Lord Mayor by the Water Bailiff, who sent it as a present to his Majesty.——Within a short period there has been exported to the Continent, from the Port of Dover, gold and silver exceeding 700,000*l*. Upwards of 600,000*l*. of this were in gold of British coinage! ——M. Gambard, astronomer, at Marseilles, discovered a new comet on the 19th ult. It was not till the night of the 27th that the state of the atmosphere allowed it to be seen by the astronomers at Paris. It is near the star Gamma, or Cassioperia, invisible to the naked eye, without tail or apparent nucleus, having the form of a nebula, which is easily distinguished, notwithstanding the light of the moon.——We understand that the medal to be struck in commemoration of the Coronation of Charles X. will represent, in bas relief, figures of the clergy, the nobility, and the third estate, and that the Latin inscriptions on the edge will indicate the three orders by the name.——On Tuesday, at Gravesend, Mr Kerr undertook, for a wager, to perform the following feat within an hour:—To row a wherry on the Thames one mile---to run one mile---to walk one mile---trundle a hoop one mile---and finally, to drag a chaise one mile. The wager was lost by two minutes, owing to his commencing the task when the wind was against him, by which the mile on the river occupied six minutes more than it otherwise would have done. Several heavy bets were depending on the match.——Though Haydn, when he visited this country, heard all our best musical performances, he was in no instance so much affected as when he attended the annual performance of the charity children at St. Paul's. The number of voices employed on that occasion are not fewer than 4,000. Haydn listened in silence till he could no longer suppress his feelings; at length he exclaimed, loud enough to be heard by all around him, "Never till now did music make the impression I receive from this simple, religious, and powerful performance."——There is at this time a robin redbreast's nest between the wings of the carved cherubims in the front of the organ of the Holy Trinity Church, in Hull.——The trade at Lancaster, which has for a long time been drooping, is now fast recovering. Several cotton-mills have been lately erected, and a steam-vessel of considerable dimensions is now building, to ply between that town and Liverpool.——The cotton manufacture in Ireland has received an extraordinary impulse within the last two years. In 1822, only 556,045 yards of cotton goods were exported from Ireland to Great Britain; but in 1824, 6,418,645 yards were ——A specimen of a peculiar kind of cotton, the growth of Colombia, has been recently exhibited at Savannah. It was obtained near Bogota, and is said to be of an extremely soft and perfectly silky texture and glossy appearance, of a short staple, or dingy colour. It grows on a tree of considerable height, different from our plant. The cotton grows round the seed, in something like the shape of a pine apple, so that when picked, it requires no ginning. The Indians work it into shawls, &c. and a quantity has been sent to France for the purpose of ascertaining whether it cannot be incorporated into the manufacture of silk goods.——A very extraordinary swimming match took place last week in the neighbourhood of Glyn, in Sussex. A young man engaged to undress himself in deep water. He was dressed in a short jacket, waistcoat, trowsers, shoes, stockings, neck cloth, and hat. The signal being given, he commenced, and completely undressed himself in the water, in three minutes and three quarters. His next attempt was to swim one hundred yards with his legs tied; the cord was placed round his ankles; he was then put into the water, and swam the one hundred yards in five minutes. He swam on his back, with his feet foremost. His legs were then untied, and his arms were tied round, and close to his body, and swam with his head foremost, and accomplished the hundred yards in two minutes and a half. He won the three events in the short space of twenty-one minutes, including the time he rested himself.——A few days since as some boys were playing at Burnham in Essex, one of them in making a small hole in the ground with his pocket knife, discovered eight guineas of different reigns, from William III. to George I. A piece of paper in a perfect state of preservation, was found underneath them.—— It is a case not generally known, that if apprentices who are bound after they attain the age of 14 years, enter into his Majesty's army, their masters cannot claim them, a clause to that effect being in the Mutiny Act.——The Duke of Northumberland, it is said, will soon go to Brussels, to attend the festivities of the Netherlands, on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Frederick with the daughter of the king of Prussia.——By the new Bankrupt Laws, clerks' and servants' wages in arrear are to be paid in full as far as six months back, and such part of apprentices' premiums returned as shall be thought reasonable by the Commissioners.——The Wheat is in the ear in several parts of the West of England.——We are sorry to announce that Major Murray, of Winkfield, was unfortunately thrown out of his carriage on Wednesday, after the races at Ascot Heath, with such violence, that he received a severe contusion on the brain.——Private letters from Siberia state, that Captain Kotzebue, who sailed in June last, on a voyage of discovery round the world, had discovered three new islands in the South Sea.——The country round Abbeville, in France, looks delightfully; corn fruit, and all the productions of the earth, promise to be abundant; never, in the memory of man, was there promise of a richer harvest.——Mr. David Townsend, of Pensylvania, has invented a method of saving water as the boats pass through the locks of canals, by which not a gill, it is said, will be lost.

THE SCOTSMAN.—June 8.

MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from a naval officer at Vera Cruz dated February 18, to his friend in Falkirk.

"We arrived here on the 10th, and found the Spanish Fleet lying at Green Island, about 4 miles from the town. The Mexican fleet, consisting of a brig and three schooners of war, were stationed under the lee of the Island of Sacraficios, protected by the batteries. We anchored about three miles off, and as it was reported that the Spanish fleet intended cutting them out with boats, we daily expected to see them at it. But alas! Spain has lost all her courage, and with it her colonies. Her fleet, consisting of one frigate of 50 guns, two corvettes of 26 each, one brig of 18, and two schooners and two transports, have been lying looking at the Lilliputian Mexican Squadron, when, if one particle of her former courage had remained, they might, like Gulliver, have drawn it away with a string. The castle, however, still holds out, and will probably do so, till the Mexicans become stronger at sea, which will be soon. It is a beautiful fortification, immensely strong, and supplied by cisterns with rain water only. Vera Cruz, which has been a noble town, has been sadly cut up by its guns---some of the churches (to the honour of the Spaniards) being perforated by more than 100 balls. The Bustard brig of war has just arrived with the mail from Jamaica, and £120.000 of the Mexican loan. Mexico is a delightful country, producing every thing, and destined, I have no doubt, to become a mighty kingdom. The city of Mexico itself stands 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, in a fine climate, far above the reach of yellow fever, which has never, I believe, been known to occur higher than 3,000 feet. However, for all the cry that is made about fine kingdoms, gold, silver, &c. I have never yet seen any country I would prefer to poor old Scotland. Vera Cruz has just been saluting for the great victory of Bolivar in Peru. He has entirely destroyed the power of Spain in that country. There are about 2,000 troops in Vera Cruz, mostly Mexicans, commanded by Spanish, a few American and English officers. …dressed, and fight remarkably … The Spanish fleet has at last sailed, without attempting any thing."

THE BRITISH PRESS.—JUNE 9.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY, JUNE 8.

SPECIE FOUND AT SEA.

Sir C. ROBINSON stated this to be a case of quantity of specie found by the Integrity, Walk… master, in a vessel abandoned on the high sea… On behalf of his Majesty, he prayed the judgment of the Court.

Dr. LUSHINGTON, on behalf of the salver, stated that the vessel was found derelict by Captain Walker, who boarded it, and removed from it a chest containing about eight hundred gold coins and two gold watches, also two dozen of claret, and a variety of smaller articles. Not being aware that there was any law which required that goods thus found should be paid into the Registry of this Court, he proceeded to divide the booty among his crew, after the proportions in which prize money was allotted on board his Majesty's navy. On reaching this country he learned he had done wrong, and immediately made all the restitution in his power, by paying into this Court the share reserved for himself, being 450 gold coins and two gold watches. The Learned Counsel hoped the Court, under these circumstances, would not only abstain from inflicting any penalty, but also award him a proportion of the booty.

Sir C. ROBINSON said he should not oppose such course.

Lord STOWELL, under all the circumstances of the case, decreed to him a moiety of the coins and one of the watches.

Among the various works of Art that are almost diurnally claiming the admiration and patronage of the Public, there is one that from its very nature lays claim to both … powerfully, that we should feel ourselves guilty of some injustice did not we contribute our share of exertion towards gaining it the celebrity which it deserves---we allude to Mr. STRUTT'S SYLVA BRITANNIA, a magnificent collection of Etchings, giving the "Portraits of Forest Trees, distinguished for their antiquity, magnitude or beauty." Such a work may be considered as one of national interest, and accordingly we find it published under the express patronage of his MAJESTY, and supported by a list of subscribers including a great portion of the noblest and most distinguished names in the Kingdom. The execution of the plates is admirable. They form a complete series of Views of Forest and Woodland Scenery, and long after the beautiful and remarkable trees they represent may have bowed their leafy honours to the dust, Mr. STRUTT'S delineations and descriptions of them will be valued by the lover of nature and the topographer, whose works they are well calculated to illustrate.

POETRY.

TIME.

[*Extracted from the Second Part of* "THE COUNTRY MINISTER," *by the Rev. J. BARTLEY, of Rotherham.*]

Oh! Time, inestimable treasure, none
Thy value know, or prize, till thou art gone:
Youth wastes thy brightest hours in idle dreams,
Basking too long in pleasure's sunny beams,
And manhood, careless of thy hast'ning flight,
Oft seeks in sinful haunts a false delight—
Till age, admonish'd by its wither'd bloom,
Sighs o'er thy loss, and sinks into the tomb.

Days of my youth, how o'er my thoughtless head,
On golden pinions ye, like angels, fled:
And such ye were—such fair unearthly things,
Heaven's brightest lustre on your radiant wings!
Oh! still to memory dear, ye College bowers,
Where I so dally'd with the playful Hours,
Wreathing around their smiling brows fair flowers,
Whilst Wisdom bent on'd to her sober shade,
And warn'd me oft that flowers were doom'd to fade
How, like a child, their brilliant bloom I prized,
And Wisdom's grave rebuke too long despis'd!

Instructors of my youth! as o'er past years
My mournful spirit sheds repentant tears—
Ye who would warmly praise, or mildly blame—
Can I forget each lov'd, each honour'd name?
Ye were the Foster-Fathers of my youth,
Ye led me to the sacred Fane of Truth:
And if I listen'd with too light an ear,
Yet did my heart your warning voice revere.
Long may ye live—long, as your life endures,
Be every earthly blessing richly yours!
My *Alma Mater!* would that verse of mine,
Around thy brows, one laurel leaf might twine:
But, nurs'd beneath the Muse's fostering wing,
Some nobler bard thy praises yet sh… sing,
His tuneful lyre resound thy shades among,
And consecrate thy name in loftier song.

Companions of my youth! but yesterday
It seems we parted on our destin'd way:
Yet, since that part…ng, many years have fled
And many hopes been blighted—hearts have bl…
That knew no anxious care, or grief, before,
And some then young and gay…are n…w no m…
A wanderer one, where Time's revering hand
Hath s…ar'd fair Greece, the glories of thy lan…
Far from his home and friends—and none to sa…
Found, on thy classic shore, a stranger's grave.
Another young adventurer cross'ed the main,
Indignant at thy wrongs, romantic Spain:
But ah! too soon to freedom's glorious strife,
He lost with thee, illustrious Moore! his life,
Where Bri…ish valour victory dearly won,
And Fame weeps o'er the laurels of her son.
E'en thou, the gentlest spirit of them all,
In scenes of love and peace wast doom'd to fa…
The Hymenial torch but serv'd to shed
A mournful lustre o'er thy dying bed—
Not all the prayers of love could change thy …
Not all thy virtues keep thee from the tomb!

All things below are destin'd to decay,
The noblest—loveliest—soon become its prey
E'en empires fall…earth reels from her stron…
Ocean usurps her firmest dwelling place,
Nations, who proudly to the sun display
Their glittering arms and ensigns, pass away
Whilst that same sun, with h…
Gleams on the tombs whe…
Glory is but a name—t…
Soon crumbles from it…
The brightest wreath—…
Fame twines ambitious …
Pluck'd from the green…
Must wither in the autu…